

Just in time

PEOPLE
Celebrities on the Move
Kitt Returns to Paris
Farha Kitt, who spent the last few years in the United States, is returning to Paris, France, where she was born. She is expected to arrive in Paris on Friday, Oct. 13, and will be staying at the Hotel de Ville. Kitt is a well-known French actress and singer, and has appeared in several films and on the Paris stage. She is also a member of the French Academy of Letters.

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Algeria	4.00	Denmark	1.50	France	1.00	Germany	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Canada	1.00	Czechoslovakia	1.00	Egypt	1.00	Greece	1.00	Holland	1.00	India	1.00	Ireland	1.00	Israel	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00
Mexico	1.00	Norway	1.00	Poland	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Romania	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Singapore	1.00	Slovakia	1.00	Slovenia	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Tanzania	1.00
Thailand	1.00	Tunisia	1.00	Turkey	1.00	U.A.R.	1.00	Uganda	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00	Yemen	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00	Zaire	1.00	Zimbabwe	1.00		

ESTABLISHED 1887



Kathryn Sullivan, a Challenger shuttle mission specialist and the first American woman to walk in space, wore a white cooling garment Thursday before putting on her space suit.

First U.S. Woman Walks in Space, Transferring Fuel on Challenger

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — An American woman walked in space Thursday for the first time, spending almost three and a half hours in the cargo bay of the space shuttle Challenger, 138 miles (223 kilometers) above the Earth.
Kathryn D. Sullivan, a 33-year-old oceanographer and geologist, stepped out in space with David C. Leestma, at 11:38 A.M. EDT and circled the globe more than twice performing tasks in daylight and darkness that required the patience, dexterity, stamina and strength once believed to be the sole preserve of men in space.
A Soviet cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, was the first woman to take a space walk, on July 25.
"This is really great," Ms. Sullivan said after she left Challenger's airlock and went into the cargo bay as the shuttle passed south of Ascension Island on its 100th orbit of the earth.
Together with Mr. Leestma, Ms. Sullivan spent almost two hours performing a difficult experiment preparing a fuel tank loaded with 210 pounds (95 kilograms) of toxic hydrazine fuel for a fuel transfer from one tank to another.
This task involved the two astronauts working side by side in the aft end of the cargo bay. Mr. Leestma with his feet in a pair of restraints to hold him in place and Ms. Sullivan with her legs dangling behind her and holding on to a handrail with one hand the entire time. Both astronauts were also tethered by slide wires to hand-rails that ran the length of the open cargo bay.
Ms. Sullivan spent most of the time picking out tools and handing them to Mr. Leestma, who performed the actual task of opening a fuel line from one tank to another.
The job might be described as a super-plumber's job, involving as it did 10 special tools to get the feed line open between an empty tank and a tank almost full.
Between turns at the task, Ms. Sullivan and Mr. Leestma looked down at the Earth in amazement at what they saw.
"We're over a beautiful part of Canada," Mr. Leestma said once, and then minutes later as the shuttle passed over Massachusetts added: "Cape Cod is beautiful and we're coming up on New York."
Said the New Jersey-born Ms. Sullivan: "Lots of Sullivan's down there."
Just after they successfully readied the two fuel tanks for the automatic transfer, Mr. Leestma and Ms. Sullivan posed clowning in front of a wide-angle movie camera in the cargo bay. The film will be used to make a movie called "The Dream Is Alive."
At the end of the space walk, with Ms. Sullivan already inside the airlock, Mr. Leestma collided with the airlock's hatch and dislodged a valve-cap that went floating off into the cargo bay behind him.
"No, no, no," cried Ms. Sullivan. From the shuttle's cockpit came a plea from Robert L. Crippen, the Challenger commander: "Can you go back and get it?"
Replied Mr. Leestma: "I don't know where it is."
Said Mr. Crippen: "I can see it from here. It's under the SIR antenna." SIR is the shuttle imaging radar.
Mr. Leestma floated back and retrieved the valve cap as Ms. Sullivan came out in the dark to see if she could help him. Mr. Leestma needed no help and came back to rejoin Ms. Sullivan at the airlock door.
Three and a half hours after the award was announced in Stockholm, Ceteke, the official Czechoslovak news agency, reported that Mr. Seifert had won the prize.
Ceteke printed a biography of Mr. Seifert, saying that the poet had named "Clad in Light," which extols the beauties of Prague, as his favorite collection. Like other collections written during the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia, it had been a great encouragement to people at that time, it said.
The agency said Mr. Seifert's first publication after the war, "The Helmet Full of Earth," celebrated his return to his native land.

Czech Wins Literature Nobel

Jaroslav Seifert, Dissident Poet, Hears News in Hospital

STOCKHOLM — Jaroslav Seifert, an 83-year-old Czechoslovak poet and dissident, was awarded the 1984 Nobel Prize in literature Wednesday.
He is the first Czechoslovak to win the prize.
The Swedish Academy, which makes the award, said he had been chosen "for his poetry which, endowed with freshness, sensuality and rich inventiveness, provides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit of man."
Mr. Seifert, one of the original members of the Charter 77 human rights movement, strongly condemned the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.
[The poet, who was recently admitted to the cardiology ward of a Prague hospital, took the news of his award quietly but "was very, very happy," according to the Swedish diplomat who told him, United Press International reported.]
"I was the first to give him the news that he won the prize," said Ulla Kayling, cultural attaché at the Swedish Embassy in Prague. "At first he didn't quite understand. But he's very old, and nothing surprises him much any more," she said. "But he was very, very happy."
Three and a half hours after the award was announced in Stockholm, Ceteke, the official Czechoslovak news agency, reported that Mr. Seifert had won the prize.
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Jaroslav Seifert in a Prague hospital Thursday after learning he had been awarded the Nobel literature prize.

Draft Names Military Leaders In Aquino Plot

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service
MANILA — A key document being considered in the inquiry into the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. asserts he was shot to death by one of his government escorts in a wide-ranging military conspiracy.
The document is a 497-page memorandum compiled by four lawyers who assisted the citizens' panel that has been investigating the slaying. The lawyers did most of the questioning and cross-examination of the 193 witnesses during the panel's 11-month investigation.
However, the lawyers are not among the five members on the board, who will determine what the final report on the slaying will say.
It is considered unlikely that the board's final report, which is expected to be issued soon, will vary greatly from the lawyers' memorandum. But it is possible significant changes could be made.
One of the lawyers, Mario Ongkiko, said, "The board could essentially adopt our memorandum, adopt some part of it, or disregard it entirely."
According to a summary of the "final draft" of the memorandum, 18 military personnel and one low-level government worker were involved in the purported conspiracy. Among the senior military officers named are the armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, the head of the Aviation Security Command, Gen. Luther Custodio, and Gen. Prospero Olivas, chief of the Metropolitan Manila Police Command.
However, the board is still working on its final report, and it continues to debate some issues. The official report, which was supposed to have been issued by Aug. 21, has been repeatedly delayed.
A key piece of previously undisclosed evidence, cited in a summary of the lawyers' memorandum, was the closed-door testimony of an airline technician, Celso Lora. In the closed session, according to the lawyers' memo, Mr. Lora said he saw one of the escorts shoot Mr. Aquino on the stairs leading down from the plane but he did not see the gunman's face.
The five-member board is reportedly split on whether to name General Ver, a close associate of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, as a member of the purported conspiracy. To name General Ver could cause unrest in the military, one of the most powerful institutions in the country, and pose a problem for the government.
Neither Mr. Marcos nor his wife, Imelda, was named in the purported conspiracy cited in the lawyers' memorandum.

Deng Issues Warning On U.S. Sales to Taiwan

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, said Thursday that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan could cause a "rupture" in U.S.-Chinese relations and that Chinese forces had the power to blockade the island, Japanese visitors reported.
Mr. Deng, who is chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met for 90 minutes with a group from the Japanese Komeito (Clean Government Party). The group briefed Japanese reporters on Mr. Deng's remarks.
Mr. Deng also acknowledged that differences exist between China and North Korea, the visitors said. They said Mr. Deng reasserted his support of the North's proposal for peaceful reunification, but they quoted him as saying: "We do not necessarily agree with some policies made by North Korea."
It was the first time that any senior Communist leader has acknowledged that Beijing does not always concur with the Pyongyang regime, which has become increasingly isolated internationally.
Concerning Taiwan, the Japanese quoted Mr. Deng as saying: "There is the possibility of an eruption between China and the United States if there is no resolution of the Taiwan problem."
Mr. Deng said he told Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, who visited China last year: "Now China does not have the military force to invade and occupy Taiwan, but we have the military power to blockade the Taiwan Strait," the Japanese said.
The United States is the main weapons supplier to Taiwan, which Beijing considers a rebel province.
On Chinese-Soviet relations, the Japanese quoted Mr. Deng as saying that he expected no progress from the fifth round of normalization talks scheduled to convene Oct. 18 in Beijing.
China has said that relations cannot improve until the Soviet Union pulls its troops from the

Weinberger Says Soviet Boosts SS-20s

STRENGTH, Italy — The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said Thursday that the Soviet Union has substantially increased the number of SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.
Speaking in this latest report on the opening day of a nuclear strategy meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers, Mr. Weinberger said that the Soviet Union has continued to add new missiles and to build more bases for launching them.
Mr. Weinberger said the U.S. intelligence community had pinpointed the number of additional SS-20s deployed by the Soviet Union this year, but that the figure would not be made public now.
The most recent estimate by NATO, released last December, was 378 SS-20s.
"There are more than 378 SS-20s," Mr. Weinberger said after the meeting. "There are substantial numbers in addition to that."
The West German ambassador to NATO headquarters in Brussels, Hans-Georg Weick, said that 11 new missile bases were under construction in the Soviet Union.

Peres Is Said to Seek \$4 Billion From U.S.

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel intends to press next year for a dramatic increase in U.S. economic and military grants for his country, from the current level of \$2.6 billion to more than \$4 billion annually, Israeli officials said.
Mr. Peres outlined his government's approximate needs in private meetings with members of Congress and with the administration this week. Publicly, as in a news conference Wednesday, he has declined to be specific about the size of the requests.
Administration officials said that a rise to more than \$4 billion would amount to an extraordinary 50-percent increase in aid to a country that is already the largest beneficiary of U.S. assistance, and has been throughout the history of the foreign aid program.
Since its independence in 1948, Israel has received \$28 billion in U.S. aid, most of it since 1973 when President Richard M. Nixon sought more than \$2 billion to help the Israelis replace equipment lost in the war that year with Egypt and Syria.
Administration officials said the expected Israeli request, aimed at resolving Israel's economic problems while not cutting into its military strength, would be scrutinized closely by a new joint committee that was announced on Tuesday.
They added that it could raise questions about the special relationship between Israel and the United States and about the possibility of placing limits or conditions on what the United States does for Israel.
An official said he expected Egypt, which in recent years has received only slightly less aid than Israel, to seek a sharp increase to keep pace with the Israelis. This year the two countries received about 45 percent of total U.S. aid.
An administration official said he was uncertain how the Congress will take office in January would respond to the expected Israeli requests given a U.S. budget deficit of about \$175 billion and the pressure to cut domestic programs.
The official said foreign aid was unpopular with many members of Congress, but that the strong support for Israel had carried the foreign aid program in recent years.
"I'm not saying that we should not help the Israelis, but I think it's not a bad question to ask whether we should push the aid way up without Israel at least making a good faith effort to go along with the Reagan initiative," he said.
He was referring to President Ronald Reagan's proposal of Sept. 1, 1982, calling for negotiations between Jordan and Israel, in which Israel would grant autonomy to the West Bank Palestinians, who would then form an association with Jordan.
The former Likud coalition government in Israel rejected the Reagan initiative. The unity government now in office has not taken a formal position on it because of sharp differences between Mr. Peres, who has favored aspects of the plan, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was the Likud prime minister.
Mr. Peres, at his news conference Wednesday, said he was "reassured about the nature and scope of the support and understanding" he received from Mr. Reagan and other officials. He said U.S. officials did not place conditions on any increase in aid, other than that Israel first put its economic house in order by bringing down the 400-percent annual rate of inflation.
Underlining Mr. Peres's optimistic account of the talks was Mr. Reagan's pledge Tuesday to "cooperate the best way we can" to resolve Israel's economic problems. He said if a balance-of-payments crisis arose for the Israelis, the United States was ready to provide emergency help.
Neither Mr. Reagan nor Secretary of State George P. Shultz linked the granting of aid to a reversal by the Israelis of their rejection of the president's Middle East initiative, both Israeli and American officials said.
Israeli diplomats freely predicted Wednesday that despite economic problems in the United States, Congress would be as accommodating as ever in approving even the significantly increased aid that is expected to be requested next year.
They noted that the new joint committee announced Tuesday by Mr. Reagan to study aid and other financial matters had been sought by the administration, in part, to serve as a way to persuade Congress not to increase aid to Israel above the amount that is ultimately recommended.
As Mr. Peres made clear during his stay here, Israeli officials said, there are two separate aspects to the Israeli requests. The first is that given the rising costs of advanced military equipment, Israel needs to be reassured by Washington that the United States will continue to absorb 30 percent of its arms procurement outlays.
To do this in the short run, the Israelis quoted Mr. Peres as saying in his talks with the Americans, Israel needs grants of at least \$2 billion to \$2.2 billion annually for the purchase of military equipment, an increase over the fiscal year 1985 level of \$1.4 billion.
This is the first year, in fact, that all of Israel's military aid is in the form of grants that do not have to be repaid. Previously, Israel had to repay half of the military aid.
Because of the austerity program announced by Israel, Mr. Peres is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Ronald Reagan and Shimon Peres in Washington.

West Europe Pays Court to Poland

Ties to Warsaw Are Renewed While U.S. Remains Cool

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
BONN — Western European governments are making a concerted effort, despite U.S. reservations, to revive high-level diplomatic contacts with Poland after a three-year freeze.
The Europeans have decided to respond to Poland's July amnesty for political prisoners by lifting a diplomatic quarantine imposed on the Warsaw government after martial law was declared in December 1981.
Britain announced Wednesday that Minister of State Malcolm Rifkind, who oversees East-West relations at the Foreign Office, will visit Warsaw from Nov. 4 to 7.
He will be preceded this month by Foreign Minister Leopold Graf von Androsch and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece. Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Giulio Andreotti of Italy, also plan to visit Poland this year.
The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has no immediate plans for a significant diplomatic thaw with Warsaw. A U.S. source in Washington said of the European move: "We're not all that thrilled."
Most U.S. sanctions imposed in 1981 remain in place, despite indications in August that some were being lifted.
The new relationship with Poland reflects a desire among the European allies to promote an East-West thaw by pursuing closer ties with all Eastern European governments, including that of the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.
They reportedly believe that the Polish government can be encouraged to introduce more liberal reforms if its efforts are recognized in the West by demonstrating a willingness to build channels of political and economic cooperation.
The Reagan administration has moved more slowly in re-establishing ties with Warsaw because it remains skeptical about the true extent of the amnesty, U.S. officials said. While hundreds of political prisoners have been released, they say, several key leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union remain in jail.
In August, in response to the amnesty, the United States announced it was lifting a suspension of scientific exchanges between the two countries and ending a ban on landing rights for regularly scheduled flights by LOT, the Polish airline.
But the United States has told Poland that before official scientific exchanges and regular LOT flights can resume, the two countries must negotiate new agreements on such areas as:
U.S. officials said Wednesday that talks have not begun on a new landing rights agreement but that a draft agreement on scientific exchanges was expected to be ready before the end of the year.
The United States also plans to send a scientific attaché to Warsaw early next year to fill a 2½-year vacancy that resulted from the expulsion of the previous attaché on subversion charges.
No high or middle-level administration official has visited Poland since the imposition of martial law, and a U.S. source said there were no plans for any to go there.
The Reagan administration has also balked at taking further conciliatory measures, such as easing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Coal Board, Miners Begin New Talks in Britain

Arthur Scargill, left, leader of Britain's mining union, and Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, arrived Thursday at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in London for talks on ending the seven-month miners' strike. Both men said they had no new proposals for ending the strike. Mr. Scargill said the old proposals were "satisfactory," and Mr. MacGregor said the Coal Board had been "too generous already." In Yorkshire on Thursday two policemen were injured when pickets tried to block four miners who were returning to work.

INSIDE
■ Aid to Nicaraguan rebels was blocked in a \$370-billion U.S. spending bill. Page 3.
■ The greater pressure was on George Bush in the vice presidential debate with Geraldine A. Ferraro. Page 4.
■ President Duarte of El Salvador asked the Catholic Church to help arrange talks next week with the rebels. Page 5.
■ Designers in Milan favor the tight skirt, though they can't decide on hemlines. Page 5.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Record earnings of \$1.58 billion were reported by International Business Machines Corp. for the third quarter. Page 13.
SPORTS
■ The San Diego Padres defeated the Detroit Tigers, 5-3, to tie the World Series at one game each. Page 19.
TOMORROW
At the age of 73, a Jewish comic is one of the most daring and popular performers on the Soviet stage. A question often heard in Moscow is: "How does he get away with it?"

Church-State Dispute Over Schools Causes Deep Divisions in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta — A dispute between Malta's government and the Roman Catholic Church has forced 20,000 schoolchildren to stay at home and opened up deep divisions on the island.

The dispute reached a climax last month when the government revoked the licenses of eight church schools that had rejected a demand that they provide free education. Police guards were sent to the schools.

Although this is the most serious dispute between Malta's two major institutions, Dom Mintoff's Labor government frequently has been at odds with the church since his party took power in 1971.

Two days before all 72 church-run schools were to open for the school year on Oct. 1, Archbishop Joseph Mercieca said they would remain closed until further notice, a move affecting a third of Malta's student population.

Archbishop Mercieca made the decision shortly after demonstrators supporting government demands for free education in church schools ransacked his offices. The

Labor Party and opposition Nationalist Party condemned the violence.

Mr. Mintoff met Vatican officials early this month and presented proposals that were believed to include the principle of free education for all.

The church says it cannot afford free tuition and stresses that the schools should not lose their autonomy and identity.

Mr. Mintoff, who has won a series of other battles with Malta's institutions, such as the judiciary and civil service, stopped subsidies to church schools in 1977. Three years later the government suspended grants to the schools, and in 1982 donations were banned until the fee system was abolished.

Fees for the year are equivalent to about \$142. Some parents had already paid the fees for the first quarter.

During Mr. Mintoff's talks at the Vatican, Monsignor Francesco Canali, chargé d'affaires of the Holy See in Malta, submitted a document calling for free education beginning next January, with admission regulated by "established criteria mutually agreed upon independently of social class."

The document called for the government to pay annually to the secretary of Catholic schools an amount of money to be agreed upon. The church would continue, directly or indirectly, its share of the expenditure, while parents and others would have the right to contribute freely.



Dom Mintoff

Mr. Mintoff called for free education at secondary schools and said admission to the schools must be determined without regard to class or creed. State subsidies would be given to schools where financial control was held by both school and state and "whenever church finances are shown to be inadequate."

Teachers' Strike Supported
Thousands of workers held a one-day walkout Wednesday in support of a strike by public school teachers, according to union officials.

According to an Associated Press report from Valletta, the United Workers Union said up to 27,000 workers of the island's total work force of 112,000 took part in the walkout. Malta's state-run radio denied the report.

The union organized the protest in support of state school teachers who were locked out by the government two weeks ago for refusing extra duties such as supervising students during meal breaks.

Britain's Conservatives Break Ranks Over Issue of Record Unemployment

By Michael Geder

Washington Post Service

BRIGHTON, England — Concern about record unemployment broke through the customary calm of the governing Conservative Party convention Thursday, with some delegates warning of grave political risks if the government failed to deal more effectively with the problem.

"We have overrun the point where we can remain silent," Ivor Humphrey, a Conservative trade unionist, said at the convention.

With Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher looking on, Mr. Humphrey said "someone must tell the cabinet that they appear to lack compassion and understanding."

"We have been told there is no alternative" to tough economic policies, he said, but "there has to be an alternative. Otherwise one day you will experience an explosion the likes of which you've never seen before."

The convention overwhelmingly approved a resolution stating that while the government had made a "positive contribution to assist the unemployed, there is still a gap between help available and the needs of the unemployed."

Despite forecasts before the 1983 general election by Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, that unemployment would fall this year, it reached an all-time high of 3.28 million, or 13.6 percent of the work force, last month.

In recent days, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, has questioned the impact of Mrs. Thatcher's economic approach. Public opinion polls that show Mrs. Thatcher with a

clear lead over the Labor Party also show that nine out of 10 voters think she is not doing a good job handling unemployment.

In speeches Thursday at the convention by Tom King, the secretary of state for employment, and Wednesday by Mr. Lawson, the government insisted there was "no shortcut," as Mr. Lawson said, to reducing unemployment.

Mr. King said it could only be done ultimately by "beating inflation, becoming competitive and putting the economy on a sound footing."

Anti-Drug Measures

A new package of measures to combat Britain's drug problem includes life imprisonment for cocaine and heroin sellers, United Press International reported from Brighton.

Health Secretary Kenneth Clarke said in a speech at the Conservative conference that the government intended to "nail" drug

traffickers and "hit them hard." He said the number of registered British drug addicts more than doubled between 1980 and 1983.

After Parliament reopens later this month, a bill will be introduced to increase the maximum sentence for dealing in cocaine and heroin from 14 years to life.

Pete Townshend, a rock star and a former heroin addict, said at a meeting of Conservative youth that heroin was increasingly an escape for young people worried about growing unemployment and the threat of nuclear war.

Mr. Townshend, who was the lead guitarist with The Who, said he became addicted to heroin after using it only once.

"It's nonsense to think it can't happen that way," he said.

Although a socialist and a critic of Mrs. Thatcher's policies, Mr. Townshend agreed to appear at the invitation of a Conservative politician.

Czech Poet Jaroslav Seifert Wins Nobel Literature Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

chronicling the Prague uprising of May 1945, "contained verses of gratitude to the Soviet Army."

It made no mention of his human rights activities.

The last East European to win the Nobel Prize in literature was the exiled Polish poet Czeslaw Milosz, who won the 1980 prize.

Mr. Seifert has been largely re-

strained by the authorities since 1968.

But he is so popular at home that the authorities have been compelled to republish volumes of his verse from before that date.

The Swedish Academy hailed Mr. Seifert as "a sovereign master of traditional forms of poetry with complicated rhythms and rhyme schemes."

Regarded as a proletarian poet when his works were first published, Mr. Seifert joined the Communist Party in 1921.

In 1922, he became editor of the party daily, Rude Pravo. But in 1929, he was expelled from the party after signing the "Manifesto of Seven Communist Writers" that attacked the hard-line, Moscow-oriented leadership of Klement Gottwald. Gottwald led the party to power in 1948 after World War II.

Mr. Seifert was formally elected chairman of the Writers' Union in 1969 after serving as acting chairman. But he was removed from office in the purge against intellectuals who had supported the so-called "Prague Spring."

During the short-lived liberalization initiated by Alexander Dubcek, Mr. Seifert worked for the rehabilitation of writers who suffered in the Stalinist era.

New writings were published only in unofficial, privately circulated form, or abroad. However, in 1982, the authorities relented and published an incomplete edition of "Morový Sloup," or Plague Column, a collection of poetry written between 1971 and 1977.

Mr. Seifert will be invited to collect the 1.65-million kronor (\$190,000) prize in Stockholm on Dec. 10, the 88th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

Israel Seeks More U.S. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

also seeking to increase economic aid from the current level of \$1.2 billion to between \$1.9 billion and \$2 billion, the Israelis said. The \$1.2-billion figure covered the amount of interest Israel had to pay the United States to cover its previous military aid loans.

To justify the large increases he is seeking, Mr. Peres continually used the argument that by keeping Israel strong, the United States was getting an excellent return on its money, compared with the much larger amounts spent to keep American troops in Europe and other parts of the world.

He said the United States spends \$130 billion a year for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and had to keep thousands of U.S. soldiers in Western Europe. In Israel, he said, the United States had "an ally which did not ask for U.S. troops to help us do the job; we're doing it ourselves."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Chile Releases 7 Opposition Leaders

SANTIAGO (UPI) — Riot police used clubs and water cannon to disperse hundreds of anti-government demonstrators as the authorities released seven opposition leaders who had been imprisoned for organizing protests last month.

The police said 10 demonstrators were arrested Wednesday in the protest in Santiago's Cathedral Square, where 300 people chanted slogans calling for a general strike. Among those arrested were Gabriel Valdes, a Christian Democrat; Manuel Almeyda, a Socialist; Mario Sharpe and Enrique Silva Cimma, Social Democrats; Fanny Pollaro, a Socialist; and two union leaders, Manuel Bustos and Juan Claudio Reyes.

Bowing to pressure from the church and rightist politicians, President Augusto Pinochet ordered charges dropped against six men and a woman imprisoned Tuesday for allegedly violating the Internal Security Law. They were accused of calling protests Sept. 4-5 in which nine persons were killed. A group of rightist politicians of the National Party visited the seven dissidents in prison to express their support.

Mitterrand Affirms Stand on Militants

BAYONNE, France (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand vowed Thursday to press ahead with a crackdown on militant Basque separatists and urged political exiles in France to renounce violence.

Mr. Mitterrand reaffirmed his government's tough line on Basque guerrillas as he began a three-day domestic tour that will take him to France's southern border region Friday. The extradition of three Spaniards, alleged to be members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, from France on murder charges two weeks ago caused anti-French violence across the border and protest demonstrations in Bayonne.

Mr. Mitterrand told the Bayonne daily Sud Ouest that the extraditions did not mean France was abandoning its tradition of granting political exile, but added, "Terrorism in France involving ETA or similar organizations will be resolutely fought."

Spanish Envoy Tells of Beirut Ordeal

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Spain's ambassador to Lebanon said Thursday he pulled a gun on one of two men who kidnapped him Wednesday and could have shot him. He said he surrendered the weapon after deciding he could not kill.

Describing his seizure, four-hour captivity and liberation by Moslem militiamen, the ambassador, Pedro Manuel de Arístegui, said he and one of his captors pointed guns and shouted at each other in the street. He said the kidnappers were relatives of one of two Lebanese Shiites held in Madrid after the attempted assassination of a Libyan diplomat.

"I could have shot him quite easily," Mr. de Arístegui, 56, said. "I thought: 'I cannot kill another person and if I do I cannot have a normal diplomatic mission in Lebanon.'" Mr. de Arístegui, Spain's ambassador in Managua during Nicaragua's civil war and governor of the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, from 1980 to 1982, said he was the only Spanish diplomat in Beirut to carry a gun.

For the Record

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed Thursday to a draw in their 11th game, adjourned on the 41st move Wednesday. Mr. Karpov has won four of the six victories needed to retain his title.

A French journalist, Jacques Abouchar, who was captured in Afghanistan three weeks ago, "will appear soon before a revolutionary tribunal," Izvestia reported Thursday. Mr. Abouchar, 53, who works for French television, was captured in an ambush by Afghan-Soviet forces Sept. 18, soon after he had crossed the border from Pakistan.

Pope John Paul II arrived in the Dominican Republic for a one-day visit Thursday, bringing what he called a message of hope for Latin America that change could come "not in struggle, but in love." (AP)

Weinberger Warns NATO Of Soviet Nuclear Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

struction in the Soviet Union. He gave no further details.

Meanwhile, the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies said that NATO has largely lost the technological edge it had over the Warsaw Pact, while the Soviet bloc has increased its numerical superiority and its arsenal of new fighter-bombers.

The institute emphasized in its 1984-85 Military Balance report, released Friday: "The conventional overall balance is still such as to make general military aggression a highly risky undertaking."

The numerical balance — particularly in equipment — continues to move gradually in favor of the East," the report said, analyzing the conventional-weapon balance in Europe. "The West has largely lost the technological edge in conventional equipment which allowed NATO to believe that quality could substitute for numbers."

Mr. Weinberger also told his counterparts from 12 NATO nations that the West was failing to recognize Soviet advances in nuclear missile technology, conference sources said.

They quoted Mr. Weinberger as saying the West was underestimating unexpectedly big strides by the Soviet Union in improving the guidance and speed capabilities of their cruise missiles pointed at the West.

In a private meeting before Thursday's session, Mr. Weinberger and the West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, settled a protracted U.S.-German dispute on how much NATO nations should spend on improving facilities in the next six years, West German sources said.

The sources said Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Wörner settled on a figure of \$7.86 billion, of which the West Germans and Americans would pay slightly more than half. The rest would be divided among the other NATO member countries.

Moscow Attacks U.S. Study
The Soviet Union said Thursday that a White House report alleging arms control violations by the Soviet Union was a fabrication, and accused President Ronald Reagan of using it as an election ploy. Reuters reported from Moscow.

The report, issued in Washington on Wednesday, was compiled by a presidential commission and studied Soviet compliance with arms control pacts over the past 25 years.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the report contained no facts to corroborate its allegations and referred to an accompanying letter by Mr. Reagan, which noted that the report had not been officially examined or approved by any U.S. government agencies.

West Europe Courts Poland While U.S. Remains Cool

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions of Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund. In August, Washington said such a move must await "complete and reasonable" implementation of the amnesty decree. Poland has released 630 of 652 political prisoners.

Suspension by the United States of most-favored-nation trade status and a freeze on new commodities and trade credits to Poland remain in effect. There has been no discussion of their being lifted, according to both sides.

The Western Europeans, however, are now prepared to grant the Poles concessions on membership in the International Monetary Fund, as well as improved trade arrangements, European diplomats said.

The West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl appears most eager to repair relations with Poland, which in recent months has joined the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in condemnation of alleged West German "revanchism." The term refers to perceived attempts to regain territories in the Soviet bloc that once were under German domain.

The vehemence of this campaign in the official press indicates the anxiety felt in many parts of Eastern Europe toward any suggestion of future German reunification.

It generated enough pressure to compel the East German leader,

Erich Honecker, to postpone a planned visit to West Germany last month. The trip would have been the first by an East German head of state to West Germany.

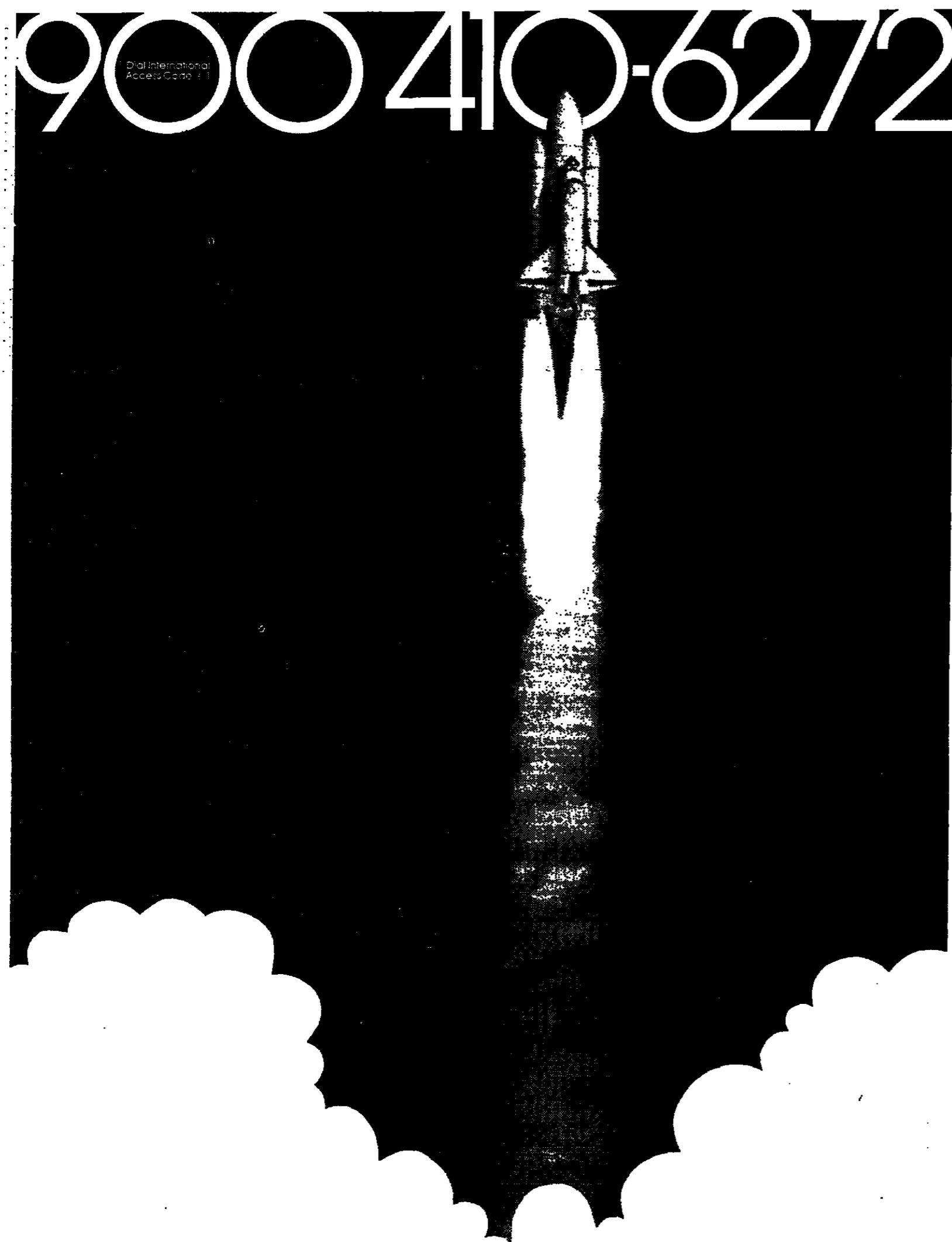
Later, apparently acting under Soviet demands, President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria dropped plans for an official visit to West Germany. President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania is scheduled to visit Bonn next week.

Mr. Genscher's trip to Warsaw in November is seen as an important step by the Bonn government in reviving the momentum for East-West détente.

He is expected to offer reassurances that Bonn has no territorial designs on its eastern neighbors and to reaffirm Bonn's commitment to the 1970 West German-Polish treaty, which recognized the Oder-Neisse line as the Polish border.

West Germany is also willing to accelerate plans for assistance to Polish agriculture through funding arranged and dispensed by churches in the two countries. In return, Bonn hopes to elicit more cooperation on the emigration of ethnic Germans from Silesia and other parts of Poland once under German rule.

The number of ethnic Germans leaving Poland has dropped substantially in recent years, largely because many of them are skilled workers and farmers who the Polish government believes fulfill vital services for the economy.



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Geraldine A. Ferraro fielding questions from her staff.

The Vice Presidential Debate

Bush Is Under Pressure to Slow Democrats' Momentum

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush and his Democratic rival, Geraldine A. Ferraro, in their debate Thursday night in Philadelphia, were to try to improve on the results of Sunday's debate between the presidential candidates.

Strategists on both sides say the outcome of the only vice presidential debate of the 1984 campaign could further alter the dynamics of the race at a time when some voters could be ready to reassess their feelings toward President Ronald Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale.

After the first presidential debate, which appeared to rejuvenate Mr. Mondale's candidacy and leave the Reagan campaign in a defensive posture, Mr. Bush was under pressure to slow the opposition's new momentum.

Unlike Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale, who will debate again Oct. 21, the vice presidential candidates will not have a rematch.

The 90-minute debate in Philadelphia, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was to be carried live on radio and television. Political analysts say the performance by Mr. Bush and Ms. Ferraro could have a greater effect on their own political futures than on the outcome of this year's presidential contest.

Ms. Ferraro, who until recently had been regarded by party leaders as the more aggressive half of the Democratic ticket, hoped to use the event to build on the political lift Mr. Mondale gained in his debate with Mr. Reagan.

As the first woman to be the vice presidential candidate on a major party ticket, Ms. Ferraro had the opportunity to ease doubts about her capacity to serve in the office and, as Mr. Mondale did Sunday, to improve her rating in the polls.

Ms. Ferraro, a Queens, New York, lawyer who has served three terms in the U.S. House of Repre-

sentatives, has acknowledged that she lacks Mr. Bush's broad experience in government.

The two candidates offer distinctly different styles of campaigning. Ms. Ferraro has attracted large, effervescent crowds eager to hear her strong, often personalized speeches criticizing Mr. Reagan for failing to reach an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush has had trouble eliciting excitement from audiences, which are often smaller than expected.

Ms. Ferraro appears to relish the pressures of campaigning. She travels with an entourage of advisers, carefully preparing for every stop.

In contrast, Mr. Bush often ap-

pears to treat the campaign as a necessary but somewhat unpleasant duty.

Neither Mr. Bush nor Ms. Ferraro is shy about using brittle language about the opposing ticket, but they have not generally engaged in criticizing each other.

From August until October, according to New York Times-CBS News polls of registered voters taken monthly, Mr. Bush increased his favorable rating from 37 percent of those sampled, to 40 percent and, most recently, to 45 percent.

In the same period, Ms. Ferraro's favorable rating started at 28 percent, dropped in September to 25 percent and rose in October to 34 percent.

Mondale's Personal Rating Improved After Debate With Reagan, Poll Says

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale significantly improved his rating with voters in Sunday night's debate but did not immediately gain much ground on President Ronald Reagan, a Washington Post-ABC News poll indicates.

Mr. Mondale shaved three points from Mr. Reagan's 18-point pre-debate advantage. A Post-ABC poll completed Oct. 3 gave Mr. Reagan a 55-to-37 percent lead. The survey taken Monday and Tuesday nights gave the president a 56-to-41 percent lead.

But Mr. Mondale's personal rating with those polled improved dramatically, as a sizable majority rated him the winner of the debate. His favorable-unfavorable scores shifted from 41-to-49 percent before the debate to 54-to-43 percent after it.

Six in 10 of those polled said they saw at least half of Sunday's debate, and 55 percent said Mr. Mondale won. Eighteen percent said they thought Mr. Reagan won. The remainder thought it was even or had no opinion.

There was some comfort for the Republicans in the poll's finding that Mr. Reagan's debate performance, which campaign officials have said was disappointing, did not immediately erode his public support. His favorable-unfavorable score was 60-to-35 percent before the debate and 61-to-36 percent 48 hours after the debate.

Mr. Mondale's gains were striking, particularly among male voters and independents. In both groups, he turned strongly negative ratings into a positive standing.

Public-opinion analysts say that changes in attitudes often precede shifts in voting intentions, especially in a contest like the Reagan-Mondale race, in which a high percentage of voters express a strong preference early in the campaign.



Vice President George Bush watching President Ronald Reagan in debate.

Reagan Assails Foe's Military Votes; Mondale Presses Mideast Peace Issue

By David Hoffman

WARREN, Michigan — President Ronald Reagan, taking a more aggressive tone following Sunday's debate with his Democratic challenger, has charged that Walter F. Mondale "has made a career out of weakening America's armed forces."

Mr. Mondale has "always found one reason or another for opposing vital weapons systems and the modernization of our forces," the president added.

Mr. Mondale, in New York for a meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, criticized the president's handling of Middle East policy and said that Mr. Reagan was now "frantic" as a result of the debate.

Campaign strategists said Mr. Reagan's attack on Mr. Mondale's record on military issues was prompted by new Mondale televi-

sion ads that show him standing on the deck of an aircraft carrier as F-14 fighters take off, discussing "peace through strength," one of Mr. Reagan's oft-stated themes.

Mr. Reagan, in a campaign tour Wednesday across Michigan, also seized on a remark by Mr. Mondale in the debate that he would "repeal" the indexing of tax rates scheduled to start Jan. 1. In indexing, tax brackets are adjusted so that inflation alone does not cause taxes to rise.

Mr. Reagan charged that Mr. Mondale would raise taxes by \$85 billion annually by 1989 and "leave a bottomless hole in the pockets of every working man and woman in the country."

A Mondale campaign spokesman said the Democratic nominee misstated his position on indexing in the debate. His September budget plan called for indexing for

those with incomes under \$25,000 a year and "deferral" for others. "No wonder he goofed," Mr. Reagan said later, "the price of repealing indexing would be enormous."

Mr. Reagan's campaign spokesman, James Lake, cited Mr. Mondale's votes against weapon systems and military equipment while in the Senate. Mr. Lake listed votes against the F-14 fighter, the CVN-70 class aircraft carrier, the C-5A cargo plane, the Harrier jet, the Minuteman-3 missile, the Poseidon submarine missile, the cruise missile, the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and the anti-ballistic missile system.

■ Mondale Sees Peres

Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported earlier from New York:

Mr. Mondale accused Mr. Reagan on Wednesday of "meager involvement" in the Middle East and said that Mr. Reagan had become "frantic" after the debate.

After a meeting in Manhattan with Mr. Peres, Mr. Mondale said: "The United States influence in the Middle East is waning, the president has not been personally involved in any of the negotiations and what we need now is a new policy, an energetic policy of personal intervention to move forward."

"There has been vacillation, inconsistency, differing policies that rise and disappear, an unwise and untested arms supply policy towards Israel's neighbors, a lack of direct personal involvement by the president in this most dangerous of areas," Mr. Mondale said.

Mr. Peres, who warmly praised on Mr. Reagan Tuesday at the White House, thanked Mr. Mondale for his "great interest and support for Israel."

At his news conference in New York Mr. Mondale said of the Reagan campaign, "I think the last day or two they're sounding frantic. It's just a machine-gun scatter shot of comments. They really don't go to the issues."

On the Middle East, Mr. Mondale called for stepped-up American leverage in Lebanon. "If the United States can provide its good offices to encourage Syria to take those steps that will permit Israel to withdraw under conditions that secure the northern borders of Israel, everyone's interest is served."

Fiji Says France Ignored Pacific's Stance on Tests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Fiji says France has disregarded the feelings of South Pacific people by announcing it would continue nuclear testing there for the next 15 years.

In an address to the General Assembly on Wednesday, Ratu Jone Madrodro, Fiji's United Nations representative, said his government had hoped France would abandon its nuclear testing in view of calls by countries of the region. Mr. Madrodro said the leaders of the countries in the South Pacific Forum had decided to work for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone for the region.

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Egypt, Jordan Vow Support For Iraqis, Palestinians

CAIRO — Egypt and Jordan promised joint support Thursday for Palestinian self-determination and for Iraq in its four-year war with Iran.

The pledge was made in a communiqué issued in Amman and Cairo after the return home Thursday of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt after a three-day state visit to Jordan.

The visit was described by officials of both countries as an historic breakthrough toward healing disputes in the Arab camp and formulating an Arab position toward Israel and Iran.

Jordan broke ranks with most Arab countries by re-establishing diplomatic relations with Egypt two weeks ago after a five-year rift caused by Cairo's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The communiqué said: "The brotherly Egyptian-Jordanian encounter is a prelude to a new and effective cohesion which will consolidate Arab action to confront serious difficulties facing the Palestinian issue and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost their rights to self-determination."

Mr. Mubarak said earlier: "We are working for coordination between the two countries for the sake of the Arab cause."

The communiqué said the Egyptian-Jordanian debate would help strengthen support for Iraq in its "just battle" to end the war with Iran and restore peace.

It would also help Lebanon to solve its domestic problems and end foreign occupation of its territory.

The communiqué described Mr. Mubarak's visit as an historic event. "The start of a new political phase for both countries and for the entire region," it said.

After seeing his guest off at Aqaba airport in South Jordan, King Hussein said the visit was "a chance to begin a joint march to serve Arab objectives and defend Arab rights."

"The visit was a good step which I shall always cherish," the Jordanian press agency quoted him as saying.

Mr. Mubarak, however, said the restoration of relations between Cairo and Amman did not necessarily mean that Jordan would join the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace process.

"We are not asking anyone to recognize Camp David," Mr. Mubarak said. "This issue belongs to us."

Egypt signed the Camp David accords in 1978, and in 1979 became the first Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Most Arab countries, including Jordan, ostracized Egypt as a result, and Amman has been bitterly criticized by Syria and Libya for re-establishing relations.

In Aqaba, Hussein said the Mubarak visit provided a chance to discuss a variety of issues of mutual interest. "But the main reason for it was to work out jointly a sound basis for relations between our two countries and peoples," he said.

"The horizon is wide open for real and exemplary cooperation in all fields," the king added.

Asked about talks on the Palestinian issue, he said Egypt was sincere about Palestinian rights and about Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands to pre-1967 borders.

Mr. Mubarak, asked if his talks in Jordan would result in a revival of President Ronald Reagan's 1982 Middle East peace plan, said: "Egypt has expressed its reservations towards it. Peace is our strategic goal. We will explore all possibilities to solve the Palestinian problem."

Thai Minister Rules Out Cambodia Negotiations

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Saito Tadamasa ruled out the possibility of early negotiations between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, on the Cambodian issue, Japanese officials said.

The officials said Mr. Saito made the observation during a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday. "There was no change at all in the Vietnamese attitude on the Cambodian issue and there is no prospect for early negotiations between ASEAN and Vietnam on the question," Mr. Saito was quoted as telling Mr. Nakasone.

Icelandic Radios Off the Air

REYKJAVIK — Police on Thursday raided two pirate radio stations that had been operating for 10 days.

Duarte Asks the Church For Go-Between in Talks

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has asked the Catholic Church to provide an intermediary to settle the details of next week's meeting with rebel leaders in El Salvador.

Mr. Duarte's statement Wednesday appeared to be a rejection of a rebel request Tuesday that President Betanior Betancur of Colombia serve as an intermediary.

[Mr. Duarte's office said Thursday that San Salvador's auxiliary bishop, Gregorio Rosa Chávez, would act as the intermediary. The Associated Press reported from El Salvador.]

The head of the rebel political opposition, Guillermo Ungo, said by telephone that the rebels had had no contact with Salvadoran officials. Adding that he had not been told of Mr. Duarte's position, Mr. Ungo said there was a need for private communication with the government.

Mr. Duarte made his statements after a luncheon in which Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who was here Wednesday to meet with the president, complimented him on his decision.

The president said he would "personally guarantee" the security of rebel leaders who choose to meet with him Monday in La Palma, 45 miles (about 73 kilometers) north of the capital of San Salvador.

He said he had ordered the commander of troops in the area to keep soldiers in their barracks while the meeting took place.

"I will go without any protection," Mr. Duarte said. "Whether the guerrillas have arms or not, I will go to La Palma."

He appeared to reserve his position on a guerrilla request that officers of the Salvadoran Army's high command accompany him to the talks, saying he had not decided who would be in the delegation.

But a close aide to the president said he believed army officers "will be there." The Salvadoran defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, said army officials would go to the meeting "if the president wants them to."

Mr. Duarte said he had met the army high command Wednesday to discuss the meeting and that he would meet union and business leaders before going to the talks.

He indicated that he would accept any representative the guerrillas chose to send to the meeting.

A rebel communiqué Tuesday said the guerrillas would send four officials to meet Mr. Duarte. Mr. Ungo did not name them but said "some are inside the country and some are outside."

According to two senior Salvadoran officials, the decision to meet with the rebels was made without advance planning in an all-day meeting Saturday. Mr. Duarte made the offer in a speech Monday at the United Nations.

His aides said General Vides Casanova and the army chief of staff, Colonel Adolfo Ocasio Blandón, were told of the decision that evening and that they agreed to support it.

The aides said the U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering, was "surprised" by the decision.

Mr. Pickering, they added, sent Mr. Duarte a note, cautioning him that he was taking a personal risk by going into a rebel-dominated area without protection and with little preparation.

Mr. Pickering said that he had "not been surprised" by Mr. Duarte's speech.

"It was very much President Duarte's idea," he said. "He made the decision."

Despite the lack of warning, Mr. Duarte's appeal to the guerrillas has received surprisingly broad-based support in El Salvador.

The extreme rightist leader, Roberto d'Anbuisson, and several other Salvadoran business, labor and political leaders attended the luncheon.

Mr. d'Anbuisson said that he would support Mr. Duarte's proposal so long as it was only intended to find ways for the guerrillas to participate in elections.

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past statements that talks with the rebels would be aimed only at finding ways for them to run in elections. He again refused to discuss any proposal to give the guerrillas a share of power before elections.

[U.S. officials say rightist groups have renewed death threats against Mr. Pickering. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.]

Shultz Visits Panama

Mr. Shultz said Thursday that a consensus was emerging for changes in a proposed Central American peace treaty that Nicaragua supports. The Associated Press reported from Panama City.

He spoke after arriving in Panama for the inauguration Thursday of President Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

Much of Mr. Shultz's time was spent consulting with four regional leaders on the draft proposal submitted a month ago by the foundation Contadora group.

He said the four leaders agreed that a treaty must be concluded as soon as possible, but that it should be "workable in practice and not just a piece of paper. We share that view very strongly."

Mr. Shultz met with the leaders of Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala, as well as with Mr. Ardito Barletta.

Later, he was to travel to Mexico City for talks with President Miguel de la Madrid on the Contadora proposal.

The Mini-Maxi Debate, By Versace and Armani

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Hip-swinging models have been flaunting the tightest skirts this side of Hollywood Boulevard this week as Milan designers demonstrated that the last of the red-hot minis was not the last after all.

It does not seem to matter if the skirts are short or long; it is their tightness and the antics of the models that make them look tarty.

Gianni Versace sent his first spring siren out in black sheer stockings and heels so high the

models teetered as they minced down the runway. Some of his curvy new jackets are tied at the midriff in printed scarves. Others are worn over longer tunics. And some of the most beautiful are three-quarter-length coats with knee-length skirts, slim-tight without being skin-tight.

His most elegant femmes fatales wore silk dresses in a Pirelli rose print. They have loose, short sleeves, bodies that wrap and knot, and below-the-knee skirts that end in trumpet flares.

Versace shows both short and long, mixes prints and patterns with a deft hand and introduces enough pastels and bright colors to lighten the blacks, grays and whites. His favorite fabrics: cotton poplin, linen, shantung, silk crepe and those amazing steel meshes for evening — the latest worked with rhinestone paisley motifs.

Giorgio Armani scored an astounding success Tuesday, entrancing an audience of several hundred.

Barbados Hangs 3 Murderers

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Three Barbadians, all convicted of murder, were hanged Wednesday, a prison spokesman reported. The executions were the first on the Caribbean island since 1982.

many of whom had already seen five or six shows that day.

Except for a few pairs of long trousers, all the skirts stopped above the knees — a good deal above. Not only was the miniskirt rediscovered, but so were shorts — from reasonable conservative lengths to, well, hot pants. Coats, almost jackets, were the same length as the skirts.

Armani's jackets are clean, balanced and beautifully proportioned, in myriad tweeds, worsteds, silks and linens, all subtly colored and never raucous.

"I love jackets," the designer said after his show. "I always try to do something new with them." One innovation was attaching a belt to the hem of a just-below-the-waist-length style. Another was tying an extra pair of sleeves at back.

Whether or not one approves of such tricks, Armani sets world standards for the tailored jacket.

Laura Biagiotti, who always wears white herself, showed clothes Wednesday based on the streamlined elegance of Indian maharajas and the British Raj.

She offered as a solution to the season's mini-maxi debate a combination of Indian-style leggings to be worn with a short tunic or a graceful above-the-knee cashmere sack dress with barling sleeves.

Luciano Soprani's collection included "fabrics invented by computers" and "black and white TV disturbance-style patterns, miniaturized to create a madras effect." They were less formidable than they sounded, in stinky jersey tubes and soft cotton dresses cut like elongated shirts.

Meanwhile a description by designer Karl Lagerfeld of his new collection as "shaped to be raped" has raised a small tempest.

The controversial phrase in an English-language press release, along with such fashion clichés as "the woman very '80s" and "lines to underline the line," was handed out at the Fendi collection presented Tuesday.



Organza shirts by Armani, left, and a Lagerfeld silk outfit whose label, "shaped to be raped," has raised controversy.

To the German-born Lagerfeld, the designer behind the Fendi label, the phrase is only a "word game," a game he says he "can't resist" playing.

Many people saw nothing playful about the line. "Perhaps he said it to be cute, but that kind of cuteness was out with high buttoned shoes," said Lorrie Eyerly, fashion director of New York's Frederick Atkins company.

For their part, the Fendi sisters, who own the fashion house, were startled and upset by all the fuss. "We used it because Karl thought it was a catchy pun and rhymed nicely," said Carla, one of the five Roman sisters who are considered a symbol of female success in the male-dominated world of Italian fashion.

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Severe Floods Threaten Famine in Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Major floods across Bangladesh are threatening food supplies for the country's 86 million people. Officials say a famine is possible in the next few months.

The rivers and tributaries that crisscross Bangladesh, a low plain at the head of the Bay of Bengal, are the chief support of the mostly rural, agricultural population. But this year the large rivers, including the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, have brought destruction and misery to rural areas.

Four major floods since mid-May have swamped about a third of the country, killed hundreds of people, damaged hundreds of thousands of dwellings and destroyed millions of acres of food crops.

"We've had floods in the past but not like this," said Sayid Ahmad Mahmood, an aide in the Ministry of Food. "The overall impact has been really disastrous."

The year's casualty list is large: • About 1,160 people killed, including 500 who perished in one week in May when flash floods hit the northeast region near the border with India.

• More than 30 million people affected by the flooding.

• An estimated 590,000 dwellings damaged or destroyed; 71,400 head of cattle lost.

• About 15 million acres (6 million hectares) of land flooded, and more than 5 million acres of rice crops damaged. Rice is Bangladesh's staple crop.

The monsoon climate that gives Bangladesh one of the world's highest annual rainfalls set records this year. The northeast of the country had 26 inches (65 centimeters) of rain in one 36-hour period in mid-September.

"The farmers have no physical or financial strength left for the next crop," said Mahmood ul-Hassan, the local army commander in the Sirajganj area, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Dhaka. "They have reached the limit of suffering."

The floods have destroyed more than 1.1 million tons (1 million metric tons) of rice. There is no estimate on the damage to the wheat crop, which has been the country's biggest agricultural success, growing annually at more than 30 percent.

The government had set a target of 16.7 million tons of food production for the 1984-85 fiscal year, but the drought, floods and usual underproduction have wrecked the

plan. The country will have to import a record 2 million to 3 million tons of food.

In addition to receiving substantial donations from international organizations, Bangladesh buys rice from Thailand, Burma, Japan and China. It also imports wheat from the United States, Canada and Australia.

A Food Ministry official said the loss in rural employment is more extensive and serious than the crop damage.

"If a phase of employment is lost, the worker starts by selling his livestock, then his land, property and homestead," the official said. "He then migrates to the city where he finds an oversupply of labor. After searching for work for 48 hours, his physical condition deteriorates. This is the economics of famine."

"You have to find a way to keep him at home and provide him with supplementary employment," he said. "Once he starts migrating, it's impossible to help him."

UN Study Attacks Israeli Canal Plan

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — A United Nations report said a canal being built by Israel linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea would damage Jordan's agriculture and mineral production and might uproot as many as 3,000 people.

The report, issued Wednesday by the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was prepared by a team of experts who visited Jordan in May and June. Israel allowed a similar team to visit the affected areas in 1982 but refused to allow another visit this year, saying it "would merely serve the political purposes of elements hostile to Israel."

The report said Israel had started preparatory work on the canal and expected to finish the project by 1993. It said the project would have "significant" impact on agriculture in Jordan by inundating some areas, increasing salinity and causing severe drainage problems in others. Israel contends the canal will generate hydroelectric power to benefit the entire area.

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Will UNESCO Reform?

UNESCO's Executive Board is now considering reform proposals from Western members. Unless the meeting gives clear indication of substantial change to come in UNESCO programs and procedures, the United States is likely to persist in its decision to withdraw. U.S. withdrawal would reduce the organization's budget by about 25 percent and could encourage other Western nations to reconsider their membership.

Thus far, a year of dispute concerning UNESCO has produced so little in the way of change that some have characterized the organization's attitude toward the Western criticism as cynical, even defiant. Perhaps this UNESCO response was inevitable. Basic values are at stake, after all. Leaving aside the organization's profound administrative confusion, many of its most controversial policies are probably a fair and accurate reflection of what its most active and determined member governments genuinely wish to see accomplished in the world.

The dominant force in UNESCO in recent years has been an alliance of certain Third World and Soviet bloc countries, most of which are governed by authoritarian systems. Their representatives in international organizations tend to be active and often effective advocates of authoritarian values.

Nowhere is this activism more clearly evident than in UNESCO's inclination to try to reorder the international flow of information, including the functioning of the world press. On few issues do authoritarian and pluralist social philosophies clash more directly. So long as this issue remains on the UNESCO agenda it is bound to produce deep and irreconcilable division.

Some have speculated in recent months that UNESCO decision-makers might be considering at least a temporary tactical retreat on matters relating to press freedom, if only to placate some of their more vocal critics during a period of intense review. But

even this hope has been discouraged by recent reports of a UNESCO role in setting up yet another meeting, scheduled for March 18-23 in Mexico City, to consider press-related issues. The Government Affairs Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association has expressed its "alarm" at UNESCO's "participation in and support for" the Mexico City meeting. The committee warns that the meeting "revives some press issues upon which compromise repeatedly has proved impossible," and that "these issues too often have involved schemes for censorship through licensing journalists in the name of 'protection'."

It is possible and eminently desirable for democratic and non-democratic governments to cooperate through international organizations in practical ways on matters of mutual interest. This was once what UNESCO was all about. But when some governments persist in trying to enlist UNESCO in support of their political and ideological agenda, the resulting strains are inevitably more than the organization can bear. Nor can these strains be eased by cosmetic adjustments, such as UNESCO's recent decision to hire a Washington public relations firm to help improve its image.

We recognize the constructive work many UNESCO programs have accomplished and we regret the opportunities for further accomplishment that might be lost because of American withdrawal. But it is also true that the United States government endured a period of long provocation before it took its stand late last year. Principled stands of this sort should not be lightly changed. The United States should reconsider its decision only if there is strong and convincing evidence that those who hold the balance of power in UNESCO have come to understand that political and ideological objectives had best be pursued in other arenas.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Back to Mideast Basics

Israel's request for large, new and in effect open-ended grants, loans and guarantees forces the question of U.S.-Israeli relations back to basics. Not all Israelis are ready for it, and perhaps fewer Americans, but an extra and deepening American involvement of the sort Israel now invites cannot prudently be accepted on any other basis.

The new request rests on an assertion that Israel is after America, the only fighting democracy; the single friend sharing U.S. values prepared to apply its considerable power for shared goals in a strategic region. The few billions Israel needs, its leadership suggests, are peanuts next to the many billions America routinely invests in security partnerships elsewhere. The portion of its economic burden that Israel cannot carry alone, it argues, arises specifically from acts of war (1973, Lebanon) and peace (with Egypt) in which the United States had a major interest. All of which is the truth but not the whole truth.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Washington this week speaking of the economic medicine his new government has already forced Israel to swallow. Free-enterprise

advocates in the Reagan administration still need to be satisfied that Israel's heavily state-managed economy is a fit vessel for extra American aid. But the economics are only a part of it. For as much as most Americans want to see Israel fare well, there also needs to be a wider consensus on foreign policy.

The Israelis, being proud people and living in a dangerous quarter, do not want their freedom of action circumscribed. But the United States cannot blindly finance an Israeli policy that unduly raises American risks and costs in the Arab world.

Flexibility — a dread word to Jerusalem — must become more evident in Israel's terms for departing from Lebanon. Mr. Peres brought to Washington some hard-won cabinet decisions to improve the "quality of life" for West Bank Arabs; other West Bank decisions, even harder, must be forthcoming. To seek a common understanding on this level is a task of many days and many hands. But unless the United States and Israel are prepared to undertake it, with eyes open, there is only transient value and much potential trouble in expanding aid.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Beijing, Hong Kong, Taipei

It is too early to judge the exact scope of China's reforms, to be unveiled more fully later this month, but its stated intention to drop at least some mandatory output targets, decontrol some prices, and some subsidies and give some managers more autonomy will bring a major dent into the already discredited concept of detailed central planning as still practiced in much of the Communist world.

The Chinese changes will be most closely watched in the Soviet bloc. The lesson from the Soviet Union is that economic changes frequently run into an all too powerful anti-reform coalition of bureaucrats, party hacks and managers who fight for the status quo.

How will China react to the mixture of systems when it assimilates Hong Kong. Will it really be able to replicate its own economic system, and if so is it strong enough to withstand the political consequences without too much indignation? These are imponderables of considerable importance to Hong Kong.

The real change will come after 1997, in the 50-year period in which Chinese guarantees

for Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity will be tested in practice. China's future leaders will have to demonstrate that capitalism and socialism can in fact coexist in one country. That is not an easy proposition. The shift could bring instability and turmoil.

—The Japan Times Weekly (Tokyo).

Can the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region really enjoy a high degree of autonomy if its chief executive and principal officials are appointed by the Beijing regime? More important: What kind of guarantees can the Chinese Communists provide that [they] will honor all those promises? None that we can see. The well-being of the Hong Kong Chinese lies in whether the city will be able to remain a free society and maintain its economic prosperity and stability. Only a self-governing system can ensure that Hong Kong will be able to preserve its present social and economic systems.

—The Free China Journal (Taipei).

It will be many years before Taiwan modifies its present hostility to the Communists in Beijing. The agreement on Hong Kong, it is true, may help sway opinion in Taiwan; but only after it has worked and been seen to work — in other words, well into the 21st century.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft on Husbands and Patience
NEW YORK — The women of America are of the opinion that Mr. W.H. Taft is a more effective preacher than his predecessor Mr. [Theodore] Roosevelt. Mr. Taft, when he counted the pulpit at Fresno, California [on Oct. 10], descended on "Husbands." He took as text, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." "The greatest victory," Mr. Taft said, "is gained in the little things that make up home. It is the conduct of the husband as he comes home after he has tried himself and restrains himself when he is met by the eager, curious wife, who wants to know how he has been living during the day. Perhaps he cuts her off with a short answer. But it is overcoming this disposition that makes the conqueror greater than he who takes a city."

1934: A Second World War in 1935?
NEW YORK — A new World War will start in 1935, according to the exiled German publicist, Johannes Steele, whose book published [on Oct. 11] is entitled "The Second World War." It says that Germany and Japan want war and cannot afford to wait longer than next summer if they expect to win. "Japan," he argues, "must invade Soviet territory for the purpose of safeguarding its economic hegemony in the Far East." He says European developments will be auspicious for Japan's plans because, early in 1935, "attention of the whole world will be focused on the Saar, Austria and Hitler; hence Japanese aggression will be obscured." "German invasion of the Saar," he predicts, "will occur in January 1935. Germany cannot pay for the Saar mines ... and France will insist upon payment."

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For U.S. Foreign Policy, a Vacuum Issue

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Now we have "the age issue." That is the gingerly way newspapers and television have approached the reality seen by millions of Americans in the first Reagan-Mondale debate last Sunday: a president who is rambling in his replies to questions, disjointed, occasionally incoherent and confused.

But it is more than a question of age or verbal slips. For in his nearly four years in the White House Mr. Reagan has never governed in the true presidential sense. Authoritative accounts have shown him again and again to be remote, uninformed, unwilling to grapple with the tough issues. For anyone who cared to see, that is what the debate showed. It stripped away the illusion that Ronald Reagan is governing.

In the American system of government it is in foreign policy that presidential leadership is crucial. Without a president ready to galvanize the bureaucracy and seize the imaginative moment for action abroad, diplomacy is likely to be deadlocked. The record of the last four years shows not one large-scale U.S. diplomatic achievement. The vacuum in the White House is evident in several vital foreign policy areas today.

Nicaragua is one, and perhaps the most immediately dangerous. The United States is on the edge of endless military conflict there. Right now there is a chance, perhaps the last clear chance, to avoid that outcome by political means. But what is the Reagan policy? Division in the administration makes it impossible to say.

For the last three years the Central Intelligence Agency has effectively been running the war against the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, arming and paying the contras to raid the country, to kidnap and kill villagers. Yet the Reagan administration has insisted that it wants a political solution. It says it supports the efforts of the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — to find a way out.

The dualism was brought home to me in an ironic way this week when the leader of the Nicaraguan government, Daniel Ortega Saverio, visited Boston on a tour that also took him to New York, Los Angeles and Atlanta: This man whose government is a present target of U.S. money and guns was guarded by a watchful detail of the U.S. Secret Service.

What does the United States want in Nicaragua? Is the Reagan administration determined to drive the Sandinists out of power? Or would it be content with an assurance that they will not

intervene in El Salvador or other troubled spots in the region? The signs are that the administration has not made up its own mind.

A few months ago, Washington Post columnist Philip Geyelin canvassed the record (1/17, June 9). President Reagan said last March that the Sandinists would have to "restore Democratic rule" before Washington called off the contras. When that got him in trouble in the Senate, he said the United States did not want to "destabilize or overthrow the government of Nicaragua." In April he said the United States would continue to "inconvenience" the Nicaraguan government only as long as it tried to export revolution. In May he said "the cancer of Communism" must be "excised" from Central America.

In short, as Mr. Geyelin summed it up, the Reagan policy is to (a) remove, (b) reform, (c) restrain or (d) inconvenience the Sandinists. The confusion about objectives remains. Recent reports have spoken of sharp divisions within the administration about whether to work seriously for a political settlement.

The embarrassment and the danger of all this

have been brought to a critical level by the dramatic action of Nicaragua in accepting a peace plan put forward by the Contadora group. It would forbid foreign military bases in Central America, reduce the presence of arms, troops and foreign advisers and bar support for attempts to overthrow governments in the region.

The United States was thrown into humiliating confusion by Nicaragua's acceptance of the proposed treaty. Spokesmen have said one thing, then the other — and meanwhile this last clear chance for peace is dimming.

The responsibility is not all on one side. The Sandinists could do more to show their will for a political settlement. But they cannot be expected to make a deeper commitment — and diplomacy cannot effectively function — as long as there is no clear United States policy.

Only a president can grasp such a chance, as Richard Nixon did in China. Ronald Reagan, a conservative president, could seize the present moment for peace and stability in Central America. But that would take imagination, determination and the will to do hard work in foreign policy. Those qualities are among what lacks in the presidential vacuum.

The New York Times.



I am the ghost of quagmire past ...

Honduras, Too, Has Sensitive National Sentiment

By Lucy Komisar

NEW YORK — The questions raised by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmín about Honduras's relations with the United States come as no surprise to anyone who has been following U.S. attempts to conduct Central American policy out of his tiny, impoverished country. In Honduras, as elsewhere in the Third World, the United States has underestimated the power of nationalism.

Mr. Paz said in an interview in New York on Monday (1/17, Oct. 10): "We want a more independent relationship on security issues and more assistance in helping build our economy." Honduran nationalism seeks both the image and the reality of sovereignty. It shows in a sensitivity to insults to national pride. It can sometimes resist the pressures and temptations of the world's pre-emptive economic power.

The Reagan administration's failure to respect Honduran nationalism, and the Hondurans' consequent disenchantment, have been readily apparent for some months now. In April the Honduran government was embarrassed when lo-

cal newspapers reported that U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte had met officials of the Foreign Ministry to discuss the position Honduras would adopt at the next meeting of the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora countries. The government issued a lame communique saying that it made its own foreign policy based on patriotic considerations. Commentators wondered why the ambassador was doing in a working policy meeting of their government.

At a Rotary Club meeting in Tegucigalpa I listened to a retired colonel, Juan Ramón Molina, who was minister of the interior and head of the security forces in a previous military regime, say: "The United States thinks that the intervention of armies at any time can solve political problems with military solutions in 24 hours. They think of us as controlled countries."

A government minister, commenting on the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras for joint maneuvers, noted, not for attribution:

"How would you like it if Honduras sent troops to New York? He worried about Honduras becoming a target for the Sandinists and about its bad image in the region. Honduran officials do not like sitting in international meetings where they are regarded as Honduras lackeys and were press clippings about anti-Sandinist activity in Honduras."

The case of U.S. Green Berets training Salvadoran troops at the Regional Military Training Center on Honduras's north coast was the last straw. The border dispute that caused the "soccer war" with El Salvador in 1969 has not been settled. The Honduran army, humiliated at the outcome then, expects to fight Salvadoran troops again. Now the United States, which has shown no interest in seeking a solution to the border dispute, was training the enemy on Honduran soil.

This is not to say that Washington yields no influence. Mr. Paz was clearly as interested in increased U.S. aid as he was critical of overbearing U.S. influence. But

The writer follows Central American affairs and recently spent three months in Honduras. She contributed this to The New York Times.

Cars and Trees: Two West German Idols at Odds

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — An editorial cartoon in the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung the other day depicted "Michael," the German version of "John Q. Public," paying obeisance to two idols. On one pedestal was a shiny car. "The Automobile." On the other were some trees and a deer: "The German Forest."

The caption was that memorable line of Goethe's, "Two souls dwell, alas, within my breast." The cartoon summed up succinctly what has become one of the country's most controversial issues: whether West Germans should temper their racecar driving habits, by imposing speed limits on the autobahns, in order to save their dying forests.

The controversy pits Social Democrats and Greens against Christian and Free Democrats. It appears to be causing a rift in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government.

Of the 30 million cars on the country's roads, all except the diesel-powered ones use leaded fuel; none have catalytic converters. West Germany has no speed limit on its freeways. There is a "recommended speed" of 130 kilometers (80 miles) per hour, but most drivers seem to regard that as a minimum. It is not uncommon to drive at that speed, and be passed by whole columns of cars moving half again as fast.

Attempts to impose speed limits, less for safety reasons than to save the national fuel bill, were made in the early 1970s but met stiff resistance from the public, the automobile industry and Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, then sitting on the opposition benches. The slogan coined, and still used, against the speed limit was "Freie Fahrt für freie Bürger" — roughly, "Full speed ahead for a free people." A speed limit, it was intimated, was tantamount to infringing on constitutional rights.

But now to the forest. To think of Germany without forests is like not thinking of it at all. Germany is, after all, the birthplace of the Christmas tree, the land of Hansel and Gretel, of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, of vast lore and myth. The woods have played a large role in art, music and literature and contributed significantly to molding national attitudes. "In no other modern country," according to Elias Canetti, the Nobel laureate, "has the forest spirit remained as alive. The rigidity and similarity of land trees, their thickness and multitude fill the German heart with mysterious joy. Germans seek out the forests in which their ancestors lived and feel as one with the woods." Moreover, forests, which cover 35

percent of the country, are big business, representing an investment worth \$60 billion. They provide jobs for some 800,000 people in wood-working and allied industries.

Since the start of this decade trees have been dying at an alarming rate. According to fresh figures from the Ministry of Agriculture, 40 percent of West Germany's woodland is diseased, terminally damaged or dead due to acid rain, ozone smog or other forms of pollution from factories, power plants, home chimneys and the key point, automobile exhausts.

In some areas, including the Black Forest, damage is already almost total: Between 60 and 90 percent of conifers are afflicted and this year broad-leaf trees began showing the same symptoms of premature decay.

To fight the blight Mr. Kohl's government last year enacted regulations that sharply lower permissible limits of sulfur dioxide emissions by power stations and industrial plants. All newly built installations must have "gas scrubbers," and existing ones have to meet the new standards by 1993 or face closure.

And Interior Minister Friedrich

Zimmermann proposed introduction of unleaded gasoline and mandatory catalytic converters on all new cars effective in 1986. The proposal met stiff opposition from West German and other European automakers.

Last week Mr. Kohl's cabinet bowed by deciding to postpone the installation of anti-pollution devices on new cars until January 1989, although this, too, brought howls of protest from the European industry. By then, environmentalists argue, "the trees will all be gone."

The other day the German Environmental Protection Agency leaked a study finding that some of the interior damage could be prevented by imposing speed limits of 100 kilometers per hour on the autobahns and 80 on ordinary roads. The study shows that automobile emissions increase substantially at higher speeds and that the proposed limits would reduce nitric oxide emissions by about 18 percent annually.

Immediately hailed as a panacea, at least until converters are in general use, by the Social Democrats and Greens, the speed limit idea has already elicited protests from the automotive lobby, which promotes and dotes on high speed. It won mixed reviews in Mr. Kohl's camp, where some cabinet members are for it but the majority vociferously opposed.

Meanwhile the state of Hesse has introduced "experimental" speed limits of 100 and 120 kilometers per hour on three segments of autobahn in the Frankfurt area. The question for West Germany remains: Which do they love more? Their trees or the thrill of driving like bats from hell? Just as within Goethe's Faust, about to make his pact with Mephistopheles, two souls do indeed dwell within their breast, "and each repels its brother."

International Herald Tribune.

Correction

A phrase was dropped from John C. Anderson's column "Defending Europe's Whose Conventional Force?" on this page on Tuesday. The passage should read: Essentially this involved the buildup of both America's conventional and nuclear forces. The idea, however, was to have what was called a "firebreak" between any use of conventional and nuclear forces while there was a pause for negotiations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Willing' Us on to War

Every time I see a Western commentator use the simple future tense ("will") in referring to a possible next war, I wince. Drew Middleton writes in "NATO Leaders Consider Supremacy in Air to Be Crucial Tactical Factor" (Oct. 2): "There are many who say that basic Soviet strategy has not altered and that the emphasis will be on mass attack." In my experience, Soviet publications, whatever else one can say about them, are scrupulous not to permit such lapses.

Never mind that Mr. Middleton's use of the future tense in indirect speech. If we are not careful, we can "will" a next war into existence.

JOHN M. EVANS.

BRUNSWICK.

About President Reagan

Regarding "Skepticism Remains, but Europeans Shift Opinion on a Reagan Victory" (Oct. 6):

William Drozdziak's report on European attitudes to the prospect of a second Reagan term is a clever piece of election propaganda. Anyone who followed the European reaction to

Mr. Reagan's "joke" about bombing Russia knows that most Europeans are profoundly worried by the prospect of a Reagan victory. That the man who can unleash a nuclear holocaust thinks that this is a fit subject to joke about is terrifying.

Even more worrying is the attitude of the American public, which seems to believe that the presidential election is a television personality contest. To a European visiting the United States, the level of debate is frighteningly simplistic.

A re-elected Reagan will have nothing to stop him from implementing his simplistic, apocalyptic world view, endangering us all. You pick a naive comment, out of context, by Labor leader Neil Kinnock ("Reagan has done the trick. He has got the economy working efficiently and attracted money, and that is why the pound has slumped to such a low level.") that is obviously directed against his British political opponents, as proof that Europeans across the spectrum are no longer concerned about a Reagan victory. Nothing could be further from the truth.

JAKOB von UECKLUND.

London.

Not Voting Is a Vote Unopposed

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Watched from across the Atlantic, the U.S. presidential campaign has an unreal quality that seems more about emotional euphoria than government. Europeans are perplexed in trying to pin down just what is being debated.

But even more bewildering to people here is the talk of Americans who shrug and say they may not vote because they do not feel enthusiasm for either candidate. It is hard to explain why Americans, who speak so proudly of democracy, do not seem to feel much obligation to exercise it. Perhaps it is because the European societies had much more of a struggle to achieve and preserve the right to choose their governments, and to reject them, that they do not pass up the chance to vote.

In West Germany's last general election 89.1 percent of the voters cast ballots. In France's presidential election 85.85 percent voted in the decisive round. In Britain Margaret Thatcher's majority came out of a total cast by 72.7 percent of the electorate. In Spain, which is only getting used to free elections, the figure was 79.6 percent. In Italy 89 percent turned up. Belgium, where voting is compulsory, tallied 94.6 percent.

Most voter turnouts were substantially lower in last spring's European elections, but the European Parliament has no power, and people considered the occasion merely a straw poll on the popularity of their national governments. Still, anything much under 80 percent provoked outcries of distress and despair at citizens' apathy or irresponsibility.

In the 1980 U.S. elections only 52.9 percent of the eligible voters used their right, a slim majority.

The most common, and most remarkable, explanation by stay-at-homes is that neither candidate excites them. But an election is not the coronation of a pop star.

The attitude suggests a shopper who went out for a new dress or pair of shoes, and, not finding something especially attractive, decided to do without. But there is going to be a U.S. government for the next four years, no matter how few people bother to help pick it. Abstaining is giving away one's vote to someone else who has made a decision.

The size of the vote this year is of particular importance because the fuzziness of issues has turned the campaign into a question of ideological mandate. It will make a difference how big the winning majority is in interpreting what the country wants government to do and not to do.

President Reagan has artfully juggled the demands of the new right and the fundamentalists in his first term, trimming when they pushed beyond the pale. He has been particularly careful for the rest of the country. But the Republican convention in Dallas made clear that these arch-conservatives are not satisfied and seek to complete much greater changes in government's role. If there is a landslide they will claim that the bulk of the country has turned their way.

The outcome of Senate and House elections should provide a clear test of that claim. But people who do not vote at all, thus affecting the legislative balance, will nullify it.

Television has greatly personalized the way Americans choose a government, focusing on the top candidate as the symbol of all power rather than as one part of the check-and-balance system. But Congress is too important not to be chosen on its members' own merits and record.

The 1984 ballot does seem to be a kind of crossroads for America. There will be many important public decisions in the next four years: on the philosophy of the Supreme Court, on the stability of the world financial and trading systems, on arms programs and arms control, on little wars that could flare into big wars.

No one can say now whether these issues will turn into the most fateful issues of a sturdy economy or a depression, of peace or war. But there is a longer-term sense of choosing direction, of setting the course for the rest of the century and perhaps beyond. It is a larger choice than the immediate question of which personality lives in the White House.

The American electorate's voice needs to be clear. It is not enough for just over half the people to pronounce themselves. Taking pride in democracy does not just mean naming a favorite. It means using the one precious vote democracy grants.

The New York Times.

Lewis reminds us of the political aspects of the issue. Fair enough. He reminds us of the need for civility in politics. Fair enough again. But his concern for these important values has skewed his vision of the deeper aspects of the abortion issue.

Whatever people think about abortion as a political issue, there are more fundamental problems to be faced. It is abortion, the direct taking of innocent human life or isn't it? If it is, what reasons can justify it? Any invoked reasons will be so many arguments against the human right of innocent life to exist. What authority would Mr. Lewis invoke in stating that under certain conditions innocent human life has no right to exist?

JAMES SWETNAM.

Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Abortion: Politics Aside

In "Abortion: More Than One Civilized View" (Oct. 1), Anthony

Not Voting Is a Vote Unopposed

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Watched from across the Atlantic, the U.S. presidential campaign has an unusual quality: it seems more about emotion than about government. Europeans are perplexed in trying to put their heads around what is being debated.

But even more bewildering to people here is the talk of Americans who do not vote. They may not vote for either candidate. It is hard to explain why Americans, who seem so proud of democracy, do not vote. Perhaps it is because the two main societies had much more of a right to choose their government and to reject them, that they have put up the chance to vote.

In West Germany's last general election 89.1 percent of the voters cast ballots. In France's presidential election 85.85 percent voted in a decisive round. In Britain Margaret Thatcher's majority came out of a vote cast by 72.7 percent of the electorate. In Spain, which is only used to free elections, the figure was 79.6 percent. In Italy 90 percent turned up. Belgium, where voting is compulsory, called 94.6 percent.

Most voter turnouts were relatively lower in last year's European elections, but the European Parliament has no power, and people considered the occasion merely a referendum on the popularity of the national governments. Still, anything under 80 percent provoked some of distress and despair at the apathy or irresponsibility.

In the 1980 U.S. elections only 60 percent of the eligible voters showed up at the polls.

The mass movement and the remarkable explanation by voters is that neither candidate excites them. But an election is not a referendum on a person.

The attitude suggests a deep who went out for a new direction of ideas, and not finding much especially attractive. It is a bit without. But there is going to be a U.S. government for the next four years, no matter how far you go. It is not a referendum on a person.

The size of the vote this year is particularly important because a two-thirds majority in Congress would make a difference in how the winning president interprets what the voters have said.

President Reagan has already signed the demands of the army and the fundamentalists in the term, but he has not yet gone beyond what seemed politically and for the sake of the country. The Republican administration made clear that these anti-gay laws are not intended and his complete rejection of the gay community. If there is a change there will be a change in the country.

The voters of the Senate will elect a new majority. The voters of that state will elect a new majority. The voters of that state will elect a new majority.

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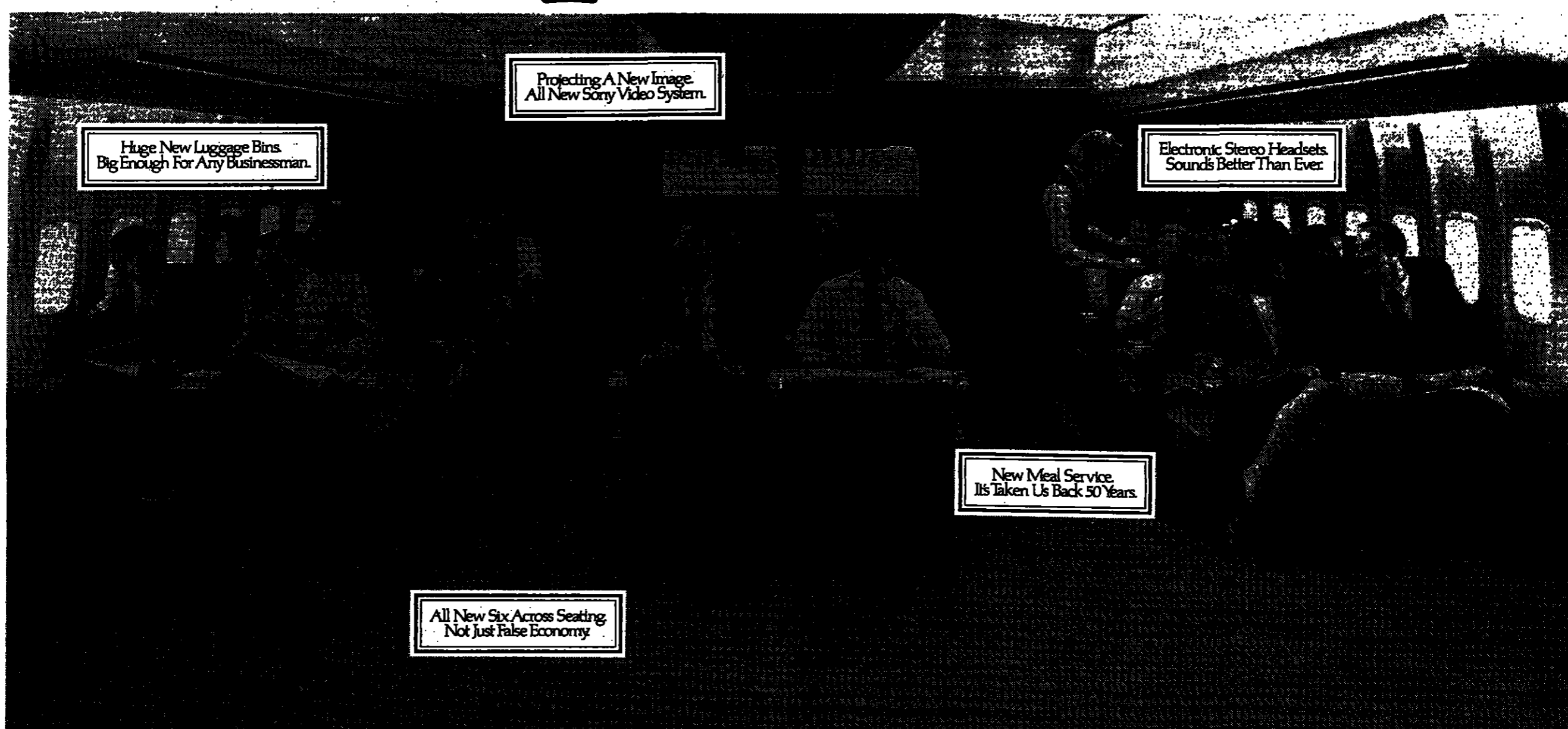
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The film went the same way. Out. But

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INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS ORGANIZATION

CONCLUSIONS AND JUDGMENT OF THE BRUSSELS TRIBUNAL ON REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

The International Conference on the Reagan Administration's Foreign Policy convened in Brussels from 28-30 September, 1984, under the auspices of the International Progress Organization. Reports were submitted by international jurists and foreign policy specialists on various aspects of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. Among the participants of the conference were Seán MacBride (Nobel Peace Laureate, Ireland), Prof. Georg Wald (Nobel Laureate, Harvard University), General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín (Peru), General Nino Pasti (former Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO) and Hortensia Bussi de Allende (Chile). The reports were presented before a Panel of Jurists consisting of Hon. Farouk Abu-Eissa (Sudan), Attorney, former Foreign Minister, Secretary-General of the Arab Lawyers Union; Prof. Francis A. Boyle (U.S.A.), Professor of International Law from the University of Illinois, Chairman; Dr. Hans Goeran Franck (Sweden), Attorney, Member of the Swedish Parliament; Hon. Mirza Gholam Hafiz (Bangladesh), Former Speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament and currently a Senior Advocate of Bangladesh Supreme Court; Hon. Mary M. Kaufmann (U.S.A.), Attorney-at-Law, prosecuting attorney at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial against I.G. Farben; Dr. Jean-Claude Njém (Cameroon), Assistant-Professor at the Faculty of Law, Uppsala University, and a Consultant of the Government; Prof. Alberto Ruiz-Eldredge (Peru), Professor of Law, former President of the National Council of Justice; and Dr. Muemtaz Soysal (Turkey), Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Ankara. An accusation against the international legality of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy was delivered by the Honorable Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General. The defense was presented by a legal expert of the Reagan Administration.

Based upon all the reports and documents submitted and the arguments by the advocates, the Brussels Panel of Jurists hereby renders the following conclusions concerning the compatibility of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy with the requirements of international law.

A. Introduction

1. **General Introduction.** The Reagan Administration's foreign policy constitutes a gross violation of the fundamental principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organization, as well as of the basic rules of customary international law set forth in the U.N. General Assembly's Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty (1965), its Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1970), and its Definition of Aggression (1974), among others. In addition, the Reagan Administration is responsible for complicity in the commission of Crimes Against Peace, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949.

B. Western Hemisphere

2. **Grenada.** The Reagan Administration's 1983 invasion of Grenada was a clearcut violation of U.N. Charter articles 2 (3), 2 (4), and 33 as well as of articles 18, 20 and 21 of the Revised OAS Charter for which there was no valid excuse or justification under international law. As such, it constituted an act of aggression within the meaning of article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

3. **Threat of U.S. Intervention.** In direct violation of the basic requirement of international law mandating the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the Reagan Administration has implemented a foreign policy towards Central America that constitutes a great danger of escalation in military hostilities to the point of precipitating armed intervention by U.S. troops into combat against both the insurgents in El Salvador and the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

4. **El Salvador.** The Reagan Administration's illegal intervention into El Salvador's civil war contravenes the international legal right of self-determination of peoples as recognized by article 1 (2) of the United Nations Charter. The Reagan Administration has provided enormous amounts of military

assistance to an oppressive regime that has used it to perpetrate a gross and consistent pattern of violations of the most fundamental human rights of the people of El Salvador.

5. **Nicaragua.** The Reagan Administration's policy of organizing and participating in military operations by opposition contra groups for the purpose of overthrowing the legitimate government of Nicaragua violates the terms of both the U.N. and O.A.S. Charters prohibiting the threat or use of force against the political independence of a state. The Reagan Administration has flouted its obligation to terminate immediately its support for the opposition contra groups in accordance with the Interim Order of protection issued by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984.

6. **International Court of Justice.** The Panel denounces the patently bogus attempt by the Reagan Administration to withdraw from the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the suit brought against it by Nicaragua for the purpose of avoiding a peaceful settlement of this dispute by the World Court in order to pursue instead a policy based upon military intervention, lawless violence and destabilization of the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

7. **Mining Nicaraguan Harbors.** The Reagan Administration's mining of Nicaraguan harbors violates the rules of international law set forth in the 1907 Hague Convention on the Laying of Submarine Mines, to which both Nicaragua and the United States are parties.



Nobel Laureate Seán MacBride addressing the international conference on Reagan's Foreign Policy in Brussels (28 September 1984)

C. Nuclear Weapons Policies

8. **Arms Control Treaties.** The Reagan Administration has refused to support the ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974, the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976, and the SALT II Treaty of 1979, in addition to renouncing the long-standing objective of the U.S. government to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty. As such the Reagan administration has failed to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament as required by article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. Similarly, the Reagan Administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative" of 1983 threatens to breach the Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems Treaty of 1972.

9. **Pershing 2 Missiles.** The deployment of the offensive, first-strike, counterforce strategic nuclear weapons system known as the Pershing 2 missile in the Federal Republic of Germany violates the Non-Circumvention Clause found in article 12 of the SALT II Treaty. The Reagan Administration is bound to obey this prohibition pursuant to the rule of customary international law enunciated in article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties to the effect that a signatory to a treaty is obliged to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty until it has made its intention clear not to become a party.

10. **The MX missile.** The MX Missile is an offensive, first-strike, counterforce strategic nuclear

weapons system that can serve no legitimate defensive purpose under U.N. Charter article 51 and the international laws of humanitarian armed conflict.

11. **No-first-use.** In accordance with U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1653 of 24 November 1961, the panel denounces the refusal by the Reagan Administration to adopt a policy mandating the no-first-use of nuclear weapons in the event of a conventional attack as required by the basic rule of international law dictating proportionality in the use of force even for the purposes of legitimate self-defense.

12. **ASAT Treaty.** The Panel calls upon both the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate unconditionally over the conclusion of an anti-satellite weapons treaty.

D. Middle East

13. **Lebanon.** For the part it played in the planning, preparation and initiation of the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Reagan Administration has committed a Crime against Peace as defined by the Nuremberg Principles. Likewise, under the Nuremberg principles, the Reagan Administration becomes an accomplice to the Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have been committed or condoned by Israel and its allied Phalange and Haddad militia forces in Lebanon. Such complicity includes the savage massacre of genocidal character of hundreds of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians by organized units of the Phalangist militia at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps located in West Beirut that were then subject to the control of the occupying Israeli army. The Reagan Administration has totally failed to discharge its obligation to obtain Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all parts of Lebanon as required by U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 (1982), both of which are legally binding on Israel and the United States under U.N. Charter article 25. This includes Israeli evacuation of Southern Lebanon.

14. **The Palestinian Question.** The Reagan Administration's policy towards the Palestinian people as well as the Reagan "Peace Plan" of 1 September 1982 violates the international legal right of the Palestinian people to self-determination as recognized by U.N. Charter article 1 (2). As recognized by numerous U.N. General Assembly Resolutions, the Palestinian people have an international legal right to create an independent and sovereign state. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by both the United Nations General Assembly and the League of Arab States. The Reagan Administration's non-recognition of the PLO and its attempt to brand the PLO a "terrorist" group contravene the Palestinian people's right to liberation. The panel denounces the negative attitude of the Reagan Administration towards the call by the United Nations' Secretary General for the convocation of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the United States and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen, and with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict including the PLO, for the purpose of obtaining a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

15. **Israeli Settlements.** The Reagan Administration's declared position that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories are "not illegal" is a violation of U.S. obligations under article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect for the terms of the Convention (here article 49) by other High Contracting Parties such as Israel.

16. **Libya.** The Reagan Administration's dispatch of the U.S. Sixth Fleet into the Gulf of Sidra for the purpose of precipitating armed conflict with the Libyan government constitutes a breach of the peace under article 39 of the U.N. Charter. The Reagan Administration's policy to attempt to destabilize the government of Libya violates the terms of the United Nations Charter article 2 (4) prohibiting the threat or use of force directed against the political independence of a state.

E. Africa, Asia and the Indian Ocean

17. **Apartheid.** The Panel denounces the Reagan Administration's so-called policy of "constructive

engagement" towards the apartheid regime in South Africa. This specious policy encourages discrimination and oppression against the majority of the people of South Africa; it hampers effective action by the international community against apartheid, and facilitates aggressive conduct by the South African apartheid regime against neighbour states in violation of the U.N. Charter. As such, the Reagan Administration has become an accomplice to the commission of the international crime of apartheid as recognized by the universally accepted International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973. The Panel also denounces the cooperation between the Reagan Administration and South Africa in military and nuclear matters.

18. **Namibia.** The Reagan Administration has refused to carry out its obligations under Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) providing for the independence of Namibia, as required by article 25 of the U.N. Charter. The right of the Namibian people to self-determination had been firmly established under international law long before the outbreak of the Angolan civil war. The Reagan Administration has no right to obstruct the achievement of Namibian independence by conditioning it upon or "linking" it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in any way. Both the U.N. General Assembly and the Organization of the African Unity have recognized SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the Reagan Administration is obligated to negotiate with it as such.

19. **Angola.** Cuban troops are in Angola at the request of the legitimate government of Angola in order to protect it from overt and covert aggression mounted by the South African apartheid regime from Namibia. There is absolutely no international legal justification for South African aggression against Angola in order to maintain and consolidate its reprehensible occupation of Namibia. The Angolan government has repeatedly stated that when South Africa leaves Namibia it will request the withdrawal of Cuban troops, and Cuba has agreed to withdraw its troops whenever so requested by Angola. According to the relevant rules of international law, that is the proper sequence of events to be followed. The Reagan Administration's "linkage" of the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia encourages South African aggression against Angola, and thus it must share in the responsibility for South Africa's genocidal acts against the people of Angola.

20. **Indian Ocean.** The Reagan Administration's continued military occupation of the island of Diego Garcia violates the international legal right of self-determination for the people of Mauritius as recognized by the United Nations Charter. The Reagan Administration has accelerated the rapid militarization of the U.S. naval base on Diego Garcia as part of its plan to create a jumping-off point for intervention by the Rapid Deployment Force into the Persian Gulf. As such the Reagan Administration's foreign policy towards the Indian Ocean has violated the terms of the U.N. General Assembly's Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (1971).

F. Conclusion

21. **United Nations Action.** From the foregoing, it is clear that the Reagan Administration has substituted force for the rule of international law in its conduct of foreign policy around the world. It has thus created a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security under article 39 of the United Nations Charter that calls for the imposition of enforcement measures by the U.N. Security Council under articles 41 and 42. In the event the Reagan Administration exercises its veto power against the adoption of such measures by the Security Council, the matter should be turned over to the U.N. General Assembly for action in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Uniting for Peace Resolution of 1950. In this way the Reagan Administration's grievous international transgressions could be effectively opposed by all members of the world community in a manner consistent with the requirements of international law.

Both the Security Council and the General Assembly should also take into account the numerous interventionist measures taken by the Reagan Administration, whether direct or indirect, seeking to impose financial and economic policies which are contrary to the sovereign independence of states, especially in the developing world, which severely damage the quality of life for all peoples.

Farouk Abu-Eissa

Mary Kaufman

Francis A. Boyle, Chairman

Jean-Claude Njém

Hans Goeran Franck

Alberto Ruiz-Eldredge

Mirza Gholam Hafiz

Muemtaz Soysal

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Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

Oct. 12, 1984

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Skating as Dancing

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — If John Curry is the Anthony Dowell of skating, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean are its Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Dance on ice is enjoying an unprecedented vogue at the moment. And this is thanks primarily to Curry — a figure skating champion who now heads his own John Curry Skating Company — and to Torvill and Dean, champions themselves in the ice dancing category of international competitions. They won the Olympic gold medal last winter. Curry won his in figure skating in 1976. All three skaters are British. All certainly go beyond the image of the athlete in sports competition and offer what the trade now refers to as "artistic skating."

Nonetheless, there is a difference between Curry, on the one hand, and Torvill and Dean on the other. As skaters, each belongs to a different type, just as dancers do. Ice dancing is a relatively new official category in international competition. It has a set form that makes it look like exhibition ballroom dancing on ice and it can occasionally have a touch of musical comedy. Figure skating, in its narrow sense, involves school figures. There are also conventional "skate moves" peculiar to figure skaters.

Curry is a figure skater. Torvill and Dean are ice dancers. That is the real difference between them. Torvill and Dean have theatricalized their ballroom dancing style to such a high artistic level that they are indeed counterparts to Rogers and Astaire on film. The duet in ballroom form was the key image for Rogers and Astaire and they too used popular forms — tap and ballroom — to high artistic effect.

Curry could be compared to a ballet dancer. The analogy with Anthony Dowell, England's great *dansur noble* in the Royal Ballet, is deliberate. Both men have a noble elegant line in their body that is considered classical and there is even a physical resemblance. Indeed, this twinning idea was fostered at an American Ballet Theater gala several years ago when they danced together

in a top-hat-and-tails number. (Does that make Curry a neo-Astaire? No more than it does Dowell.)

Ballet and modern dance are consistently recalled in Curry's productions for his skating company. On the surface, he is seemingly striving to make skating look like theatrical dance. But as his company's season demonstrated more than ever, he is really trying to make skating — as skating — acquire its own artistic value. The least convincing passages in the repertoire were those where ballet steps were merely transposed to the ice. By contrast, the most creative results came from dance-like movement that capitalized on skating's own properties such as speed, flow and momentum for spins.

Curry, with his 17 skaters, is nonetheless giving us a kind of dancing on ice. What he is doing is using skating's own vocabulary as ballet uses its own. Dance-like movements on ice would seem limited. Figure skating technique involves a set of virtuoso skating moves. Curry is trying to incorporate these conventions into an artistic entity — to make these "steps" expressive dramatically or on their own formal terms as any dance choreographer would. We are not meant to see them as isolated athletic feats to be applauded.

There is no contradiction between art and skating in Curry's mind. In a seminar program for his company on their recent tour, Dorothy Hamill, as guest artist, writes of her own complexes in this regard: "Something had given me the idea that I could never skate artistically. So I worked with all my might to jump higher and spin faster than any girl on ice." Curry convinced her that a spectacular technician could work more artistically, integrating set moves into the fabric of the choreography does not quite yet work when Curry creates solos for Hamill. He was at his best as Pygmalion to her Galatea in "Butterfly," to music by Puccini, where she suggested an exotic creature, finally flattened out at the end like a butterfly pinned to a lapel.

Brilliant use of the set move was made by Curry in solos for the charismatic virtuoso, David Santee. The recognizable convention

here worked on a second level. In "Russian Sailor's Dance" (the title from Glazunov's music), he turned into a Russian folk dancer, equating skating's squatting turns or air jumps with the best we have seen from the Mosyev dancers.

Even more interesting was Curry's solo for this dancer to an Artie Shaw recording. This was "Nightmare," replete with fantastic air turns and a robbery swag. Wearing black glasses and a red tie, Santee gave us a tough guy in trouble, maybe even Mickey Spillane. "Nightmare" recalled the gangster solos created by the modern dancer, Daniel Nagrin.

Some of the other items were more consciously overt in their references. Curry's "Monotones" (set to some of the same Satie music) alluded to Frederick Ashton's "Monotones" (set to some of the same Satie music) for a duet of the same title; his "Rodeo," using the music Aaron Copland composed for Agnes de Mille's ballet, seemed to have lifted some cowpokes straight out of her work. Jean-Pierre Bonnefons' "La Valse," using the Ravel music, had the same scenario as Balanchine's "La Valse." These are glosses upon other people's ballets — amusing but also in danger of becoming Reader's Digest versions of the originals.

ALTHOUGH skating is called beautiful, Laura Dean, in "Burr," arranged Curry and his dancers in jagged and broken-line shapes. The long-line, floating skater gave way to the typical Dean spins and geometric formations. Nevertheless, this was not merely Dean dance on ice rather than a stage. The momentum created by the skaters and the density of Jean-Michel Jarre's score suggested an aura of new desperation — Curry as modern man in a Cubist jungle, seeking a way out. Eliot Feld also made Curry a seeker in a highly poetic and metaphorical moon walk entitled "Moon Skate." Jennifer Tipton's lighting on a huge expanse of white, the illusion of weightlessness — all created a mesmerizing dreamlike effect.

Throughout, the choreographers' signatures were never discarded. There were typical Feldisms in Curry's hands-in-pocket stance. Twyla Tharp's spirals and slouches were beautifully duplicated in a reflection created by Tipton on a shiny surface in the Tharp solo for Curry, "After All." Lar Lubovitch's fascination with repetition was masterfully translated into the choreography for Hamill and Curry as a fun couple with a back-up group in "Till-a-Whirl." Bonnefons' best effort was "Meditation," a splendid adagio act for a harem couple, Catherine Foulkes and Mark Hominuk. Set to music from Massenet's "Thaïs," and full of lifts, it capitalized on glides and curves. Finally it left its hero helpless as his partner simply floated out. Missed connections were more ironically noted when both Jo Jo Starbuck and Curry sailed past one another in Peter Martins' "Tango-Tango."

At this point the dance choreographers' works were the most interesting because their underlying ideas were the most creative, the most complex and richer with regard to structure and concept. But Curry, at his best, provided the pieces most congenial to the ice medium. These were his own Polovetsian dances in the mock war dances of Leonard Bernstein's "Presto Barbaro" and "Glide," a white ballet consisting of a human floe — an ensemble in white.

When Sarah Bernhardt first saw Nijinsky and other ballet dancers from Diaghilev's company, she shouted out, "They jump, they jump!" Seeing Curry's skaters in "Glide," we might exclaim, "They float, they float!" and share the same sense of wonder.

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Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean.

Finland's Singer for All Seasons

by Tim Page

NEW YORK — In December 1980, Jorma Hynninen, a Finnish baritone who was then virtually unknown in the United States, made his first New York appearance, singing to a handful of cognoscenti in the modestly sized Carnegie Recital Hall. It was one of the hall's more memorable debuts.

"Shortly after he began his program of Sibelius and Wolf songs," one critic enthused, "it became readily apparent that Hynninen possessed a voice of exceptional beauty, an instrument, moreover, that is governed by a completely finished vocal technique, a superior musical intelligence, and a strikingly individual dramatic temperament."

Hynninen had been a major artist with the Finnish National Opera for 10 years. In the summer of 1983, he accompanied the Helsinki-based troupe to New York for two performances of Aulis Sallinen's gripping "Red Line" at the Metropolitan Opera House. And, last season, he made his formal debut in a Metropolitan Opera production, as Rodrigo in Verdi's "Don Carlo." These appearances, along with performances in Milan, Vienna, Munich and other European centers, and a handful of distinguished recordings, have added to Hynninen's growing reputation; indeed, some critics believe him to be one of the great vocalists of our time. In addition, he recently has been named artistic director of the Finnish National Opera.

Hynninen was back in Carnegie Hall recently, but this time in the main auditorium, with his longtime accompanist Ralf Gothonia, performing songs by the Finnish composers Yrjö Kilpinen and Jan Sibelius, as well as Schubert's "Schöne Müllerin."

The baritone had special reasons for including the Schubert song cycle. "Schöne Müllerin" is the beginning of Schubert's story," he said in a recent interview. "He tells the story of life in his song cycles. 'Schöne Müllerin' is lovely, youthful, lyrical music, full of springtime. And then on the other hand you have 'Winterreise,' which is music of gloom and despair — winter not only on the earth but also in the soul."

A slight, blond, handsome man in his early 40s, Hynninen speaks English deliberately,



Jorma Hynninen.

as if measuring every thought before allowing it to metamorphose into speech. "Ralf and I started our association 15 years ago, and we have now sung over 100 concerts. In truth, I actually prefer singing concerts to opera. In concert performances, you have only the music and your talents to rely on."

"Of all song composers, Hugo Wolf is my favorite," he said of the short-lived Austrian composer who died insane in 1903. "He can create so many different moods so very quickly, in only a few measures of music. He

follows his poets, lives with them, takes their words and elevates them into a perfect synthesis of text and music."

Despite his avowed preference for concerts, Hynninen recently accepted the position of artistic director with the Finnish National Opera. "I have a four-year contract, with option to renew," he said. "I don't know if I will want to continue after this term is up. I will have to think it over; Shall I continue to be an impresario, or shall I just concentrate on singing?"

"There's no doubt in my mind that I am a singer first and foremost, and that's the way I want it to remain. Even with my new position, I will sing about 60 evenings of opera, and about 60 recitals over the course of a year. Two or three months out of every year, I will have to be away from Finland, but I don't like to leave. People tell me that I should concentrate on Europe and America, but Finland is my home, and I want to spend as much time as possible there."

"The Finnish National Opera is most renowned for its own repertoire — for the wonderful operas that we have had such luck with in the last decade," Hynninen continues. "We have composers like Joonas Kokkonen, Sallinen and Einojuhani Rautavaara; their operas are quite popular in Finland, and we have now performed them all over the world — New York, London, Zurich. Rautavaara is writing an opera for us that will receive its world premiere in June 1985."

There has been a gradual growth of interest in Finnish opera and singers over the last decade. Hynninen and the bass Martti Tallela are two of the best-known Finnish singers, while the two operas that the Finnish National Opera presented on its unprecedented 1983 visit to New York — Sallinen's "Red Line" and Kokkonen's "Last Temptations" — both received enthusiastic reviews.

Hynninen, in his new capacity as artistic director of the Finnish National Opera, believes that it is important that the troupe establish a reputation for excellence in the standard repertoire. "This year we will be presenting 'Rigoletto,' 'La Bohème,' 'La Cenerentola' and Britten's 'Albert Herring,' among others," he said. "I would hope that we can give the Finnish Opera a reputation for more than just Finnish opera."

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Gae Aulenti, on an upper story of the Musée d'Orsay.

Gae Aulenti at Work: A Tale of Two Centuries

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — The most prestigious of French institutions have a way of taking foreigners on board, not as deckhands, but as captains. Robert Lieberman, from Switzerland, at the Opéra, Pontus Hultén, a Swede, at the Centre Pompidou, for example.

And even before the captains show up there are the foreign architect-designers: Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano at Pompidou, I. M. Pei for the refitting of the Louvre, and Carlos Ott for the dreadnought Opéra de la Bastille. Another of these ships of state, the Musée d'Orsay, has a navigator from Milan, Gae Aulenti, to supervise its launching on the Seine in late 1986 or '87.

Aulenti's brief is the interior architecture of the museum, which means designing everything that goes inside its hull, from display towers to picture-hanging systems to door handles.

It is her most monumental commission yet (despite her reputation, many of her architectural ideas have remained on paper) but mere scale does not worry her. "Did you know that I am designing an island?" she asks. It is a floating surface that will be tugged from one side of Lake Como to the other, carrying exhibitions for a silk factory.

She has been busy this year, shuttling between Paris and her architectural practice in Milan. She designed the sets for the latest episode in Karlheinz Stockhausen's opera "Lucifer," as put on in Milan by La Scala, as well as for an all-star production of a recently unearthed opera by Rossini, "Il Viaggio a Reims," that was performed this summer in Pesaro, Italy. The architectural magazines have been featuring her designs for private apartments, in her spare postmodernist style: all corners and curves and flat surfaces and clean lines.

Then Fiat called upon Aulenti and 20 figures in contemporary architecture, including Renzo Piano, Hans Hollein, Lawrence Halperin and Ettore Sottsass, to suggest how they might resuscitate their magnificent 1920s Lingotto factory in Turin, recently abandoned. Aulenti proposed turning the factory into a town-within-a-town and its central ramp into a jogging track and promenade, and won much favorable comment. A final decision is yet to be made — Aulenti is used to waiting. "That's Italian administration," she says, good-naturedly.

Aulenti is no prima donna. She wears red gingham shirts and sensible strap-down shoes that are good for picking her way through construction sites. She is 56, unlined and untruffled, and she enjoys working with younger architects, who are much in evidence at Orsay, the former Left Bank railroad station about to become a museum of the 19th century. Soon after she was chosen

for the project in 1980, it became clear that she was going to have her say.

She thinks that it helps to have wide interests, to be able to think of the public not as a sociological abstract, but as an audience there to see and hear, and she abhors specialization.

"In Italy, it's traditional for architects to design, and after all, all the great architects did — Le Corbusier, Alvar Aalto, Mackintosh. If you know good architecture you can make a good lamp, but making a good lamp doesn't mean you can do architecture. Specialists become technicians."

So, while she has been working on the choice of the oolitic facing stone to give the right finish to Orsay, and on the bare wood furniture for the cafeteria, she hasn't lost sight of her central problem: how to create a museum of the year 2000 in a station that was built in 1900.

The Musée d'Orsay, which was first conceived of, under Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, as the Museum of the 19th Century, is first and foremost big. There are more tons of metal in it than there are in the Eiffel Tower, and it is just as long, if not quite as tall, as the Pompidou Center; its exhibition surfaces will rival that of the Louvre, which faces it across the river.

Aulenti prefers to think of Victor Laloux's station, built in a rush for the Great Exposition of 1900, as just another plot of ground. "If you start building anything, there's always a certain amount of space and another building next door, and you have all sorts of constraints. A context is created. We simply had as a starting point the architecture of Laloux."

THE restoration work is now well under way. The 944 rose-cassons set into Laloux's metal framework have been mended again, and there are tarpaulins as a canopy to protect the newly paneled glass of the roof. Aulenti has opted for what she calls a "game of Chinese boxes" to show both the Laloux and the Aulenti to best advantage, making much play on the space between the old architecture and the new.

For with its acres of skylights and girders, the Gare d'Orsay is a consummate illustration of what happened to architecture in the 19th century. This was the age that, as the German critic Walter Benjamin put it, "liberated the forms of creation from art." It turned architects into engineers, who, in their great transparent palaces of steel and glass, juggled with the geometry of the first artificial building materials. And at the same time, a new transparency reached the visual arts, as photography made it possible for the first time to reproduce Nature.

"The 19th century turned the key," says Aulenti, overlooking the cement pylons and

tubular pipes that litter the vaulted construction site. "Everything, even in painting, changed in the passage from Courbet to Cézanne, more even than it did with the high modernists. And what Rossini did with the opera foreshadowed Berio."

The museum will attempt to document this, starting from a core of paintings and sculpture that cover the period from roughly 1840 to 1905 — the Barbizon School, the Symbolists, the Impressionists — but ranging much further into the applied arts. A national photographic collection has been taking shape, and 19th-century artifacts have been pouring in, from Thonet bentwood cradles to coffin handles by Hector Guimard.

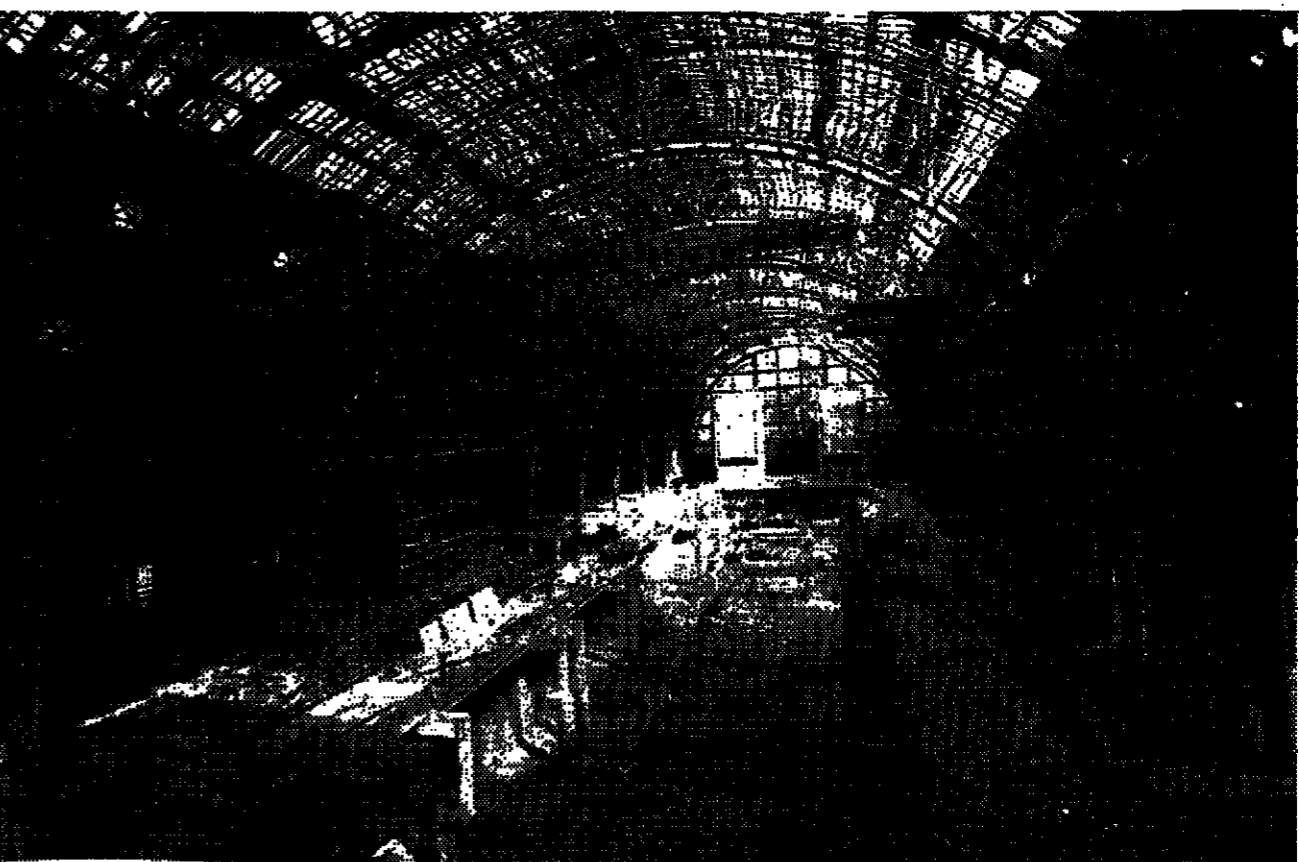
AULENTI, with a wave of her cigarette, wards off the inevitable comparisons with the Pompidou Center: "I think the era of the consumption of art is finished. Orsay isn't like Beaubourg — that was 10 years ago. After a period of discovery, there is room to investigate in more depth. People are better informed."

She envisages Orsay, it would seem, as an aesthetic experience. The Jeu de Paume, current home of the Impressionist collection, was reputed for receiving more visitors per square foot of its surface than any museum in the world. The paintings are now to benefit from more space to breathe, from the natural light that percolates through the arching roof, and Aulenti hopes, from surroundings of uncommon beauty.

There will be temporary exhibitions and audiovisual presentations aimed at younger viewers: an Art Nouveau section in one of the two display towers, and an architectural section in a wing where the mechanics of Laloux's structural girders have been left bare. In a museum that is to display not only paintings and sculpture but posters and photographs and the beginnings of the cinema, it is an important part of the project, Aulenti says, to stress the links between the plastic arts, literature and music.

With her experience in opera, she is used to grappling with the idea of art as a totality, and it helps explain why there has been so much work at Orsay both on lighting and acoustics. Aulenti's system for hanging the paintings employs a series of holes that mysteriously damps the resonance in each exhibition space. Not everybody would have thought a museum was for listening, as well as looking.

She has already embarked on another museum, further up the Seine. The first section of the Museum of Modern Art at the Pompidou Center, its layout redesigned by Aulenti, is to be opened next May. "I know a bit now about working with metallic structures — old and new," says Aulenti, with her husky mariner's laugh.

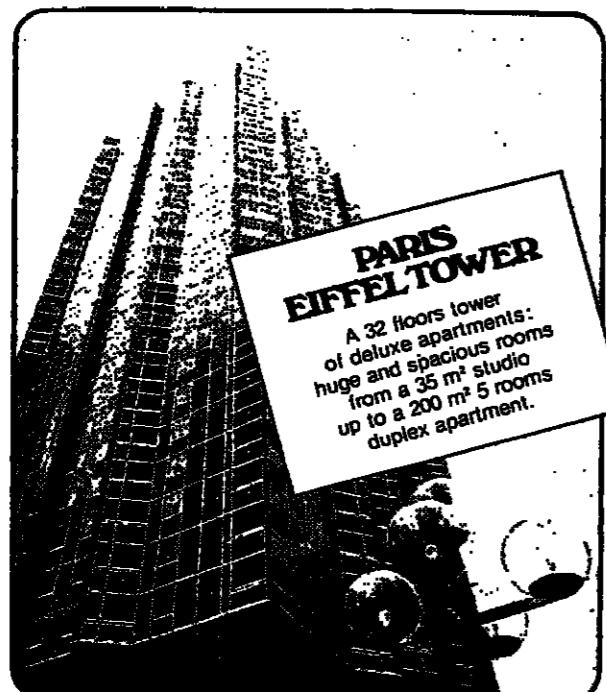


The Gare d'Orsay taking shape as a museum.

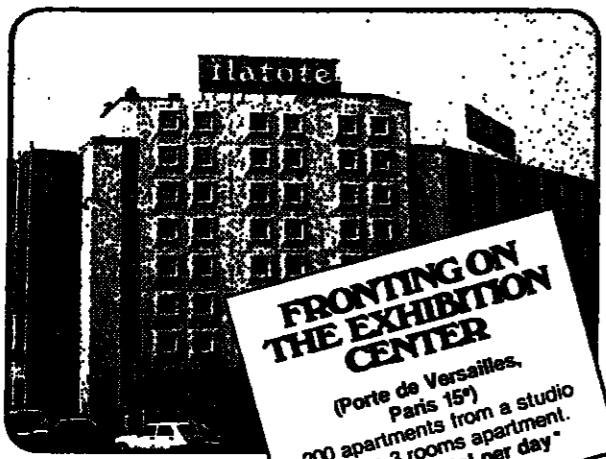
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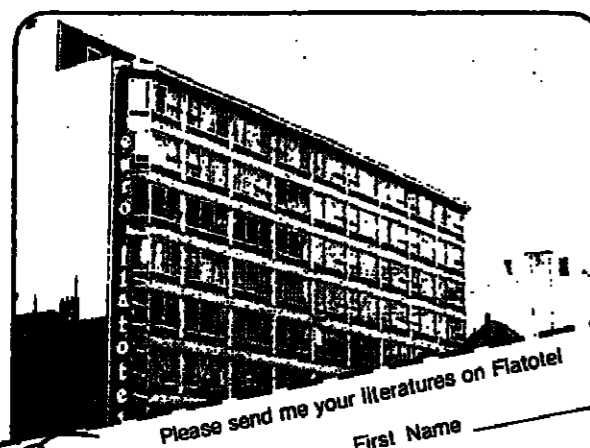
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TRAVEL Food in Venice: A New Harry's, And Other Outposts of Tradition

by R. W. Apple Jr.

VENICE — For as long as most people can remember, Harry's Bar has been the outstanding restaurant in Venice, celebrated by Hemingway, recognized by Michelin with two stars, chosen as one of the 10 best in the country by several Italian guides and, most important, universally named by the finicky Venetians themselves as the only consistently reliable class joint in town.

But Arrigo Cipriani has been worrying lately. Like the restaurant, he was named by his father after an American benefactor who helped set up the business, and he has maintained its excellence despite the temptations of celebrity, with Taillevent in Paris, it is one of the few superrestaurants in Europe that gives as warm a welcome to nobodies as to Somethings. Yet in recent years Venetians, especially the younger ones who will be tomorrow's regulars, have been complaining that the prices are too high and that tables are too hard to get.

Me, I would pay whatever he cared to charge, if I had enough lire in my pocket, not only because I love the food but also because the Commendatore, as Arrigo's father was called, had the circumspection to name his specialties — the thinly sliced beef he called Carpaccio and the cocktail he christened the Bellini — after my favorite Venetian painters and not after those parvenu Titian and Tintoretto.

At any rate, Cipriani (whose family sold the hotel of that name some years ago) recently opened a zippy new place called Harry's Dolci. Within a week, it was jammed for every meal, mostly, to the delight of the boss, with smart young Venetians. (The menu at the Bar is in three languages, but the one at the Dolci is all in Italian.)

It is a single, woody room, with a few umbrella-topped tables outside, in one of the remotest parts of the city — at the western end of the island of Giudecca, between the church of Sant'Eufemia and the brooding, deserted Teutonic warehouse called the Molino Stucky. Just across the broad Giudecca Canal are anchored, most days, the sleek cruise ships calling at Venice, and the view down the canal is closed by the gleaming white bulk of San Giorgio Maggiore; Arrigo Cipriani smiles his double-breasted smile and says that "Palladio was my exterior decorator."

The food is simple and ultrafresh. There are *antipasti* (tiny spring peas, baby artichoke pie and chickpea and onion salad the day we were there), soups, *pavani* (tiny sandwiches filled with Cipriani favorites such as Carpaccio, chicken salad and spectacular prosciutto). Ice creams and pastries, including a chocolate cake of deadly richness, are produced at a new Cipriani bakery just around the corner. There is a minimal kitchen staff, which makes it possible to hold prices down; a pitcher of Venegazza, the excellent house red at both places, costs 5,700 lire (\$29) at the Bar and 2,600 lire at the Dolci. Go Sunday noon if you can, but be sure to call for reservations (041) 24.844 or 70.83.37. The restaurant is closed Monday.

Aside from Cipriani's two places, the best food my wife and I have eaten on three recent trips to Venice has been in small, out of the way trattorie suggested over the years by local friends. It is in them that you find the most authentic versions of the local dishes, from *coda di rospo* (anglerfish tail) and *rigole* (red mullet) and *spigola* (bass) to *granchio* (spider crab) and *cigola* (a kind of flat shellfish smaller than a lobster) and *capa longa* (razor clam) and superb scampi.

The Venetians are, of course, a maritime people; they had to be, driven as they were from the mainland to Torcello and finally to the 118 islets of Venice by advancing barbarians, and they have long since lost the taste for meat — except for *cavi* (fish liver, which they eat in vast quantities, sliced into thin strips, sautéed with onions and served with *polenta*, grilled cornmeal cakes). The problem is that most of the restaurants that cater to tourists presume that they have to serve meat anyway, and they don't cook it very well. One exception is listed later, but meanwhile here is a short list of places where tradition is served:

Corte Scorta (3886 Castello, Calle del Pestrin; tel. 27.024; closed Monday and Tuesday lunch). At the moment, this "hidden courtyard" with its factory decor and tables covered with brown paper is the best fish restaurant in town. Scallops cooked with a bit of broth and seasoned with flat parsley, small clams touched with garlic, fresh sardines, tiny octopus — all that and more as a first course. Then a pair of pastas — on a recent occasion, one with *cigola*, another with fresh anchovies. Then a salad ("our medieval sorbet," said the waiter), then a platter of six or seven fried fish and shellfish. Everything is fresh, light, understated and washed down with Prosecco, an undeservingly little-known white wine from near Treviso, which comes in sparkling and still versions.

De Fiore (2202 San Polo, Calle del Scaler; tel. 37.208; closed Sunday, Monday, August and Christmas). Tucked away in a small street not far from the Friar, Fiore is a sober bourgeois place only beginning to be discovered by foreigners. Good oysters, a runty in Venice, and excellent risotto, especially those made with *radicchio*. The goal here is quality, not flash, so the selection may be limited. They make their own bread. First-rate service.

Antica Benetton (1395 Santa Croce, Salizada Zusto; tel. 37.687; closed Tuesday and Wednesday). This place is impossible to find, so have the concierge draw you a map; if he doesn't know it, help him along by telling him that it is near San Giacomo dell'Orto. Nereo Volpe works in the plain front room, his wife, Maurizio, in the back.

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of the island of Giudecca, between the church of Sant'Eufemia and the brooding, deserted Teutonic warehouse called the Molino Stucky. Just across the broad Giudecca Canal are anchored, most days, the sleek cruise ships calling at Venice, and the view down the canal is closed by the gleaming white bulk of San Giorgio Maggiore; Arrigo Cipriani smiles his double-breasted smile and says that "Palladio was my exterior decorator."

The food is simple and ultrafresh. There are *antipasti* (tiny spring peas, baby artichoke pie and chickpea and onion salad the day we were there), soups, *pavani* (tiny sandwiches filled with Cipriani favorites such as Carpaccio, chicken salad and spectacular prosciutto). Ice creams and pastries, including a chocolate cake of deadly richness, are produced at a new Cipriani bakery just around the corner. There is a minimal kitchen staff, which makes it possible to hold prices down; a pitcher of Venegazza, the excellent house red at both places, costs 5,700 lire (\$29) at the Bar and 2,600 lire at the Dolci. Go Sunday noon if you can, but be sure to call for reservations (041) 24.844 or 70.83.37. The restaurant is closed Monday.

Aside from Cipriani's two places, the best food my wife and I have eaten on three recent trips to Venice has been in small, out of the way trattorie suggested over the years by local friends. It is in them that you find the most authentic versions of the local dishes, from *coda di rospo* (anglerfish tail) and *rigole* (red mullet) and *spigola* (bass) to *granchio* (spider crab) and *cigola* (a kind of flat shellfish smaller than a lobster) and *capa longa* (razor clam) and superb scampi.

The Venetians are, of course, a maritime people; they had to be, driven as they were from the mainland to Torcello and finally to the 118 islets of Venice by advancing barbarians, and they have long since lost the taste for meat — except for *cavi* (fish liver, which they eat in vast quantities, sliced into thin strips, sautéed with onions and served with *polenta*, grilled cornmeal cakes). The problem is that most of the restaurants that cater to tourists presume that they have to serve meat anyway, and they don't cook it very well. One exception is listed later, but meanwhile here is a short list of places where tradition is served:

Corte Scorta (3886 Castello, Calle del Pestrin; tel. 27.024; closed Monday and Tuesday lunch). At the moment, this "hidden courtyard" with its factory decor and tables covered with brown paper is the best fish restaurant in town. Scallops cooked with a bit of broth and seasoned with flat parsley, small clams touched with garlic, fresh sardines, tiny octopus — all that and more as a first course. Then a pair of pastas — on a recent occasion, one with *cigola*, another with fresh anchovies. Then a salad ("our medieval sorbet," said the waiter), then a platter of six or seven fried fish and shellfish. Everything is fresh, light, understated and washed down with Prosecco, an undeservingly little-known white wine from near Treviso, which comes in sparkling and still versions.

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DOONESBURY



He is the menu (as well as the producer of the two fine house wines

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
CrystoO	11367	5	4	25	+
WangB	6054	25 1/2	25	25 3/4	+
KeefeS	2505	11 1/4	11	11 1/4	+
BorgB	1799	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+
NV TimS	1544	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	+
GenCo	1496	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/4	+
DataPd	1278	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+
DomCom	1125	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+
VeriTel	1001	7 1/4	7	7 1/4	+
TE	959	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+
Lorimer	914	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+
Horner	862	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+

High	Low	Close	Chg/Pct
210.25	209.45	210.25	+0.7/0.3

M-1 Is Up \$1.5 Billion

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

(Continued on Page 14)

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Scientists Give Computers Fuzzy Logic, Like People's

By ANDREW POLLACK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Hans Berliner first developed his backgammon-playing computer program, it had a problem. The computer played a strong game most of the time. But every so often it would make a move that was so atrocious it would blow the game.

The Carnegie-Mellon University computer scientist solved the problem in what might seem like a paradoxical fashion. He made the rules governing the computer's strategy less precise. Instead of specific instructions, he gave the computer more general guidelines. The computer went on to beat the world champion.

Computers are known for their cold precision and logic. But, as in the case of the backgammon program, some scientists are now trying to make the computers behave less precisely and logically. These scientists say that if computers are to take on more of the tasks that people do, if they are ever to have "common sense," they must think in a more approximate or "fuzzy" way, as people do.

"Fuzziness is an essential part of human thinking," said Lotfi A. Zadeh, a professor of computer science at the University of California at Berkeley. "It's not something that can be treated with benign neglect."

Mr. Zadeh is a pioneer in developing what is known as fuzzy logic. For 20 years fuzzy logic has been an obscure branch of mathematics. Now it is bursting into commercial use.

Fuzzy logic, its proponents contend, allows a computer to handle approximate concepts, like "usually," or "slightly," or "tall," or "expensive." People often find such "fuzzy quantifiers" far more useful than precise numbers. A person helping another person park a car, for instance, usually does not say to turn the wheel 10 degrees to the left. He says turn it slightly to the left, or a little more to the left.

The advantage of such fuzzy thinking is that sometimes it is impossible to be precise. In his original backgammon program, Mr. Berliner tried to draw a specific boundary line between when the computer should pursue one strategy, like blocking its opponent's moves, and another strategy, like abandoning the blockade to bring its pieces home. But that was like trying to draw a boundary between day and night. Sometimes the computer would doggedly stick to its blockade too long.

With fuzzy logic, the program was able to shift strategies gradually. As the game got closer to the end and the computer closer to winning, it became less interested in maintaining the blockade and more interested in moving its remaining pieces off the board.

The way computers handle approximate terms in fuzzy logic is through the concept of fuzzy sets. Most sets have well defined members, such as the set of numbers between 1 and 10 or the set of students at a particular school. But fuzzy sets have various degrees of membership. A fuzzy set might be the set of young people or the set of high temperatures.

The first major commercial application of fuzzy logic has been in control of processes such as those at chemical plants. Those processes are so complex, with so many variables, that it has been difficult to design traditional mathematical models for computers to use. Rather, people monitor the process using rules of thumb. With fuzzy logic, computers can take over the function using rules like "If the temperature is high and the pressure is normal, increase the intake of air slightly." The computer would have several rules like this and would value them differently. The higher the temperature, the more weight this rule would be given in determining the action the computer takes. F.L. Smith & Co. of Denmark sells a fuzzy-logic controller for cement kilns.

Fuzzy logic is also appearing in some business programs. Decision Products Inc. of Mountain View, California, developed a financial modeling program that allows users to work with concepts such as "high sales" instead of the more narrowly defined concepts such as sales over \$10 million.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 11, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw. Fr.	£	DM	FF	Yen	Sw. Fr.	£
Amsterdam	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Brussels	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
London	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Milan	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Paris	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Switzerland	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Yen	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
DM	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
FF	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Yen	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Sw. Fr.	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
£	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sw. Fr.	£	DM	FF	Yen	Sw. Fr.	£
DM	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
FF	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Yen	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
Sw. Fr.	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93
£	2.50	4.28	112.25	367.50	1.36	1.63	100.00	173.63	533.48	203.71	163.93

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 11

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
4Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
5Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Asian Dollar Rates

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
4Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
5Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Key Money Rates

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
4Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
5Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Gold Prices

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6M	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
4Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
5Y	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

GM Pact Gains Key Support
Largest Local Votes in Favor

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The largest United Auto Workers union local at General Motors Corp. overwhelmingly approved a tentative labor contract on Thursday, pushing the agreement much closer to ratification.

Local 599 in Flint, Michigan, with nearly 4,000 employees at GM's vast Buick works, voted 6,784 in favor of the contract to 3,533 against.

Union leaders were looking to Michigan to give them the margin of yes votes they seek. More than 60,000 ballots could be cast in Michigan Thursday and Friday.

Unofficial tabulations by The Associated Press show that it would take a dismal showing in the remainder of the Michigan locals for the proposed contract to fail.

By late Thursday morning, yes votes were leading no votes nationwide by 75,456 to 51,725, with 73 of 149 locals reporting. The margin was 58.7 percent to 41.3 percent, with 53 locals approving and 20 rejecting.

That margin was slightly narrowed early Thursday when Local 595, representing workers at the Linden, New Jersey, assembly plant voted 2,900 to 948 to reject the pact. On Wednesday, the contract got a boost from Oklahoma City, where Local 199 workers at the giant GM car assembly plant approved the pact 3,170 to 1,628.

About 350,000 workers and 30,000 laid-off union members are eligible to vote, with a turnout of more than 200,000 expected by the Sunday deadline.

The UAW president, Owen Bieber, has warned rank-and-file members that they must strike if they fail to ratify the agreement.

The GM accord, reached Sept. 21, would provide a fund of up to \$1 billion to aid workers who lose their jobs to automation, productivity gains or the firing out of work to foreign shops or factories outside GM.

Morgan Posts Increase In Earnings of 19.1%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — J.P. Morgan & Co., holding company of the fifth largest U.S. bank, reported on Thursday a 19.1-percent jump in third-quarter net income from the level of a year earlier, while Chemical New York Corp., owner of the sixth largest American bank, posted a 1.2-percent gain.

Security Pacific Corp., holding company of the No. 8 bank, reported a 10.9-percent boost.

Morgan, parent of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, said it had net income of \$120.4 million, or \$2.70 a share, for the three months ended Sept. 30. A year earlier, it posted net income of \$101.1 million, or \$2.30 a share.

For the first nine months of 1984, Morgan posted net income of \$370.1 million, or \$8.34 a share. That was an increase of 10.8 percent over a profit of \$333.9 million, or \$7.65 a share, a year ago.

The bank said the year-to-date profit improvement came from an increase in noninterest operating income, which was partially offset by lower net interest earnings.

Morgan said its provision for possible credit losses totaled \$120 million in the nine-month period compared with \$185 million last year.

As of Sept. 30 it had total assets of \$62.2 billion and deposits of \$36.9 billion.

Marc Rich Companies Admit Guilt, Will Pay \$150 Million

By Arnold J. Lubach
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two companies operated by Marc Rich, one of the world's leading commodity traders, pleaded guilty to criminal charges Thursday and agreed to pay \$150 million to the U.S. government.

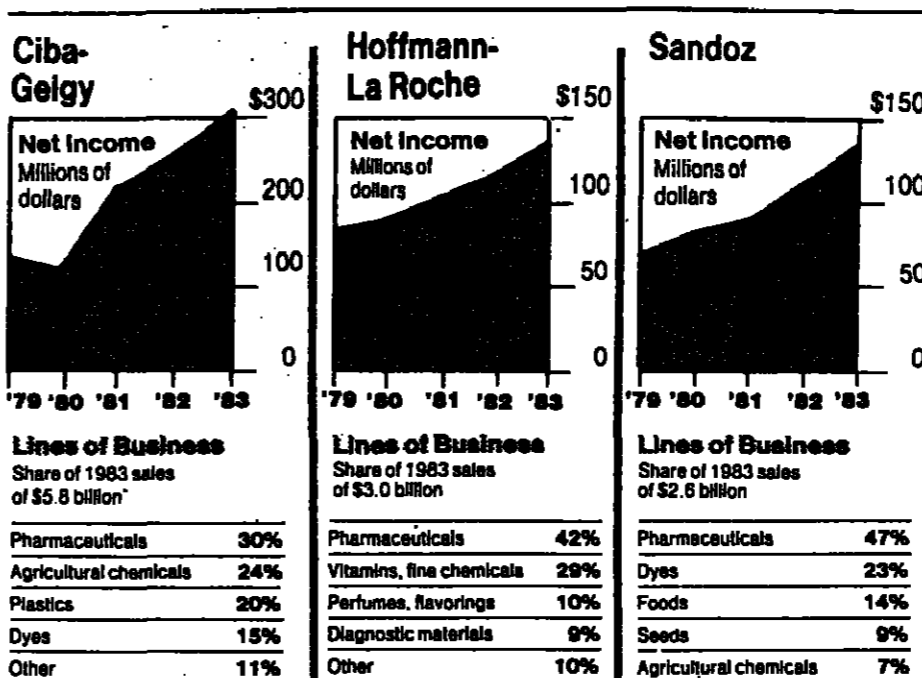
The guilty plea, entered in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, resulted from a plea bargain involving what the government's prosecutors called "the largest tax-evasion and tax-fraud case in United States history."

The settlement means that the Marc Rich companies are now free to do business in the United States, although Mr. Rich and his principal partner, Pincus Green, can still be arrested on charges against them personally if they return to this country. Mr. Rich and Mr. Green did not plead guilty to anything and remained in Switzerland, which has refused to extradite them to the United States.

A business associate, Clyde Metzger, pleaded guilty to a related charge and will be sentenced Dec. 17.

Switzerland's Pharmaceutical Giants

All results translated from francs at current exchange rate



3 Swiss Pharmaceutical Companies Have Responded Well to Treatment

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BASEL, Switzerland — If the pharmaceutical industry has a headquarters, it is surely this town where the Rhine binds together Switzerland, France and West Germany. This is the home of Ciba-Geigy, Hoffmann-La Roche and Sandoz, three of the world's giant chemical and pharmaceutical companies.

The three companies are in the midst of their biggest profits surge in recent years, a sharp comeback from several years of stagnation in the late 1970s. But like anxious patients, they are continually monitoring the signs of their improving recovery and searching for the prescription to keep it going.

The upturn began to build early in this decade and is now in full force. After posting an average sales growth of 6.8 percent in 1983, the companies reported an average gain of 13.5 percent in the first six months of this year. For the year, the growth in profitability is expected to equal or surpass last year's increase of 19.5 percent.

Sophisticated pharmaceutical products account for between one-third and one-half of all three companies' revenues. The rest of the business is in more prosaic products such as dyestuffs, pesticides and plastics.

Traditionally, pharmaceuticals have been the companies' bulwark against recession and compe-

tion from developing nations. But recently, the three companies, like the pharmaceutical industry generally, have come under pressure from various sides.

Governments around the world are acting against soaring health costs, and critics of excessive drug use have grown vociferous. Environmental troubles have also buffeted the industry — Hoffman-La Roche is still caught in the cross fire of criticism in the aftermath of dioxin contamination at a factory run by its cosmetics subsidiary, Glaxo, in Seveso, Italy.

In the United States, the three companies face the threat of widespread generic drug use, which trims profits, under a bill presented by Representative Henry A. Waxman, a California Democrat, that would shorten new drug approval procedures. On top of that, developing nations are proposing that patent protection be curtailed, which would reduce the return on research money.

Swiss voters will be asked to vote next year on a proposal to restrict animal experiments that, the companies say, could seriously deter drug research. Approval is considered unlikely, but that the vote is being taken at all underscores the three companies' sense of vulnerability.

Analysts agree that all three companies are well equipped financially to meet the challenge. Claudio Werder, a chemical-industry analyst at Bank J. (Continued on Page 15)

IBM's Earnings Climbed 21.6% In 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp., the world's largest computer company, said Thursday that its profit rose 21.6 percent in the third quarter and was up 20.7 percent for the first nine months of 1984.

IBM's chairman, John R. Opel, said if the dollar had not continued its record-breaking climb in 1984, results for the January-September period would have been even better.

Analysts said the figures showed that the company was strong in all facets of its business. They especially cited IBM's pretax earnings of nearly 25 cents from each sales dollar in the first nine months of the year as an exceptionally high level for the industry.

Despite that praise, IBM stock fell Thursday in active trading, ending the day down \$1.62 at \$120.25, with almost 1.4 million shares changing hands.

Michael Geran, an analyst who follows IBM for E.F. Hutton & Co., said traders appeared to be disappointed that part of the growth in profit reflected a lower tax rate in the third quarter than a year earlier and that some investors viewed revenue growth as "skinny."

Mr. Geran, however, attributed the lower-than-expected rise in revenue to the strong dollar and said he felt the company had continued to perform well.

And Peter Kuhn, an IBM spokesman, said that any gain from a lower tax rate was all but offset by the impact of the stronger dollar.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, IBM reported a profit of \$1.58 billion, or \$2.60 a share, against earnings of \$1.3 billion, or \$2.14 a share, a year earlier. Revenue climbed 13.5 percent, to \$10.66 billion.

For the first nine months of 1984, profit came to \$4.41 billion, or \$7.22 a share, against \$3.62 billion, or \$5.98 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 15.2 percent, to \$31.44 billion.

"We see strength in our entire product line and productivity gains throughout our business," Mr. Opel said. "We remain optimistic about our future."

He said that if the dollar had remained at 1983 levels, profit for the first nine months of the year would have been 27.3 percent above the same period a year ago

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts. 100s	High	Low	Clos Quo
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A									
15%	29%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
14%	28%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
13%	27%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
12%	26%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
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7%	21%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
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7%	21%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
6%	20%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
5%	19%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
4%	18%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
3%	17%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
2%	16%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
1%	15%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
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13%	27%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
12%	26%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
11%	25%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
10%	24%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
9%	23%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
8%	22%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
7%	21%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
6%	20%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
5%	19%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
4%	18%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
3%	17%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
2%	16%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
1%	15%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
0%	14%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
15%	29%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
14%	28%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
13%	27%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
12%	26%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
11%	25%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
10%	24%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
9%	23%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
8%	22%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
7%	21%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
6%	20%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
5%	19%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
4%	18%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
3%	17%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
2%	16%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
1%	15%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
0%	14%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
15%	29%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
14%	28%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
13%	27%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
12%	26%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
11%	25%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
10%	24%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
9%	23%	ADP	19	278	6%	69%	+	+	+
8%	22%	ADP	19	278</					

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	S&P	1984		Close	Chg.	Chg. %
High	Low						High	Low			
131a		COIR	1.54	16.1	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
131b	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131c	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131d	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131e	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131f	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131g	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131h	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131i	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131j	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131k	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131l	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131m	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131n	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131o	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131p	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131q	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131r	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131s	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131t	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131u	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131v	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131w	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131x	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131y	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
131z	10 1/8	Colson	.40	10.5	11	25	11	125	125	+	0
132a		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132b		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132c		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132d		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132e		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132f		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132g		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132h		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132i		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132j		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132k		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132l		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132m		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132n		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132o		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132p		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132q		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132r		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132s		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132t		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132u		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132v		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132w		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132x		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132y		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
132z		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133a		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133b		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133c		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133d		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133e		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133f		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133g		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133h		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133i		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133j		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133k		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133l		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133m		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133n		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133o		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133p		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133q		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133r		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133s		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133t		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133u		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133v		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133w		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133x		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133y		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
133z		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134a		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134b		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134c		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134d		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134e		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134f		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134g		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134h		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134i		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134j		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134k		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134l		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134m		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134n		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134o		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134p		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134q		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134r		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134s		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134t		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134u		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134v		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134w		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134x		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134y		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
134z		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135a		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135b		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135c		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135d		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135e		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135f		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135g		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135h		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135i		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135j		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135k		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135l		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135m		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135n		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135o		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135p		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135q		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135r		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135s		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135t		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135u		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135v		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135w		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135x		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135y		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
135z		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
136a		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
136b		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
136c		Comcast	1.50	14.5	23	48	127	127	121	+	5
136d		Comcast	1.50	14.5	2						

[illegible]

12 Month		Stock		Div. Yld. P/E		Risk		Credit	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
17%	11%	Luria	431	3.5	9	222	12%	11%	11%
25%	10%	LYNCO	10	5.5	20	22%	12%	12%	12%
M									
15%	11%	MCO HD	11	28	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	MACO Rd				12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	ASA	40	3.9	8	24	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	ON				24	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Mediclin	14	5.8	24	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	MePs	232	14.3	3	24	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	14	5.8	24	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	14	5.8	24	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	230	10.5	3	24	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	230	10.5	3	24	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	17	24	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	17	24	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	12	9	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	12	9	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	2.00	14.3	3	24	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	2.00	14.3	3	24	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
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25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
17%	11%	Arms	1.50	21	11	12%	12%	12%	12%
25%	10%	Arms	1.50	21	11	1			

[illegible][illegible]

Oct. 11

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Mel			Selling in		
1986	High	Low	1986	High	Low
2.1	2.1	2.1	37%	37%	37%
2.2	2.2	2.2	37%	37%	37%
2.3	2.3	2.3	37%	37%	37%
2.4	2.4	2.4	37%	37%	37%
2.5	2.5	2.5	37%	37%	37%
2.6	2.6	2.6	37%	37%	37%
2.7	2.7	2.7	37%	37%	37%
2.8	2.8	2.8	37%	37%	37%
2.9	2.9	2.9	37%	37%	37%
3.0	3.0	3.0	37%	37%	37%
3.1	3.1	3.1	37%	37%	37%
3.2	3.2	3.2	37%	37%	37%
3.3	3.3	3.3	37%	37%	37%
3.4	3.4	3.4	37%	37%	37%
3.5	3.5	3.5	37%	37%	37%
3.6	3.6	3.6	37%	37%	37%
3.7	3.7	3.7	37%	37%	37%
3.8	3.8	3.8	37%	37%	37%
3.9	3.9	3.9	37%	37%	37%
4.0	4.0	4.0	37%	37%	37%
4.1	4.1	4.1	37%	37%	37%
4.2	4.2	4.2	37%	37%	37%
4.3	4.3	4.3	37%	37%	37%
4.4	4.4	4.4	37%	37%	37%
4.5	4.5	4.5	37%	37%	37%
4.6	4.6	4.6	37%	37%	37%
4.7	4.7	4.7	37%	37%	37%
4.8	4.8	4.8	37%	37%	37%
4.9	4.9	4.9	37%	37%	37%
5.0	5.0	5.0	37%	37%	37%
5.1	5.1	5.1	37%	37%	37%
5.2	5.2	5.2	37%	37%	37%
5.3	5.3	5.3	37%	37%	37%
5.4	5.4	5.4	37%	37%	37%
5.5	5.5	5.5	37%	37%	37%
5.6	5.6	5.6	37%	37%	37%
5.7	5.7	5.7	37%	37%	37%
5.8	5.8	5.8	37%	37%	37%
5.9	5.9	5.9	37%	37%	37%
6.0	6.0	6.0	37%	37%	37%
6.1	6.1	6.1	37%	37%	37%
6.2	6.2	6.2	37%	37%	37%
6.3	6.3	6.3	37%	37%	37%
6.4	6.4	6.4	37%	37%	37%
6.5	6.5	6.5	37%	37%	37%
6.6	6.6	6.6	37%	37%	37%
6.7	6.7	6.7	37%	37%	37%
6.8	6.8	6.8	37%	37%	37%
6.9	6.9	6.9	37%	37%	37%
7.0	7.0	7.0	37%	37%	37%
7.1	7.1	7.1	37%	37%	37%
7.2	7.2	7.2	37%	37%	37%
7.3	7.3	7.3	37%	37%	37%
7.4	7.4	7.4	37%	37%	37%
7.5	7.5	7.5	37%	37%	37%
7.6	7.6	7.6	37%	37%	37%
7.7	7.7	7.7	37%	37%	37%
7.8	7.8	7.8	37%	37%	37%
7.9	7.9	7.9	37%	37%	37%
8.0	8.0	8.0	37%	37%	37%
8.1	8.1	8.1	37%	37%	37%
8.2	8.2	8.2	37%	37%	37%
8.3	8.3	8.3	37%	37%	37%
8.4	8.4	8.4	37%	37%	37%
8.5	8.5	8.5	37%	37%	37%
8.6	8.6	8.6	37%	37%	37%
8.7	8.7	8.7	37%	37%	37%
8.8	8.8	8.8	37%	37%	37%
8.9	8.9	8.9	37%	37%	37%

[illegible]

Trade Surplus Sets Record in Japan

TOKYO — Japan posted a record trade surplus of \$17.8 billion in the first half of fiscal 1984, or 17.9 percent from a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Thursday. The figures were on a customs-cleared basis.

The ministry said figures for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1983, showed exports at a record 1.1 trillion, led by sales of office equipment, electronics, autos and machinery. Imports were half as much, or 579.5 billion in the first half of fiscal 1983.

Exports to the United States jumped 45.1 percent to a record \$31.2 billion. Imports were up 21.1 percent to \$13.5 billion.

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Is 'Wimp' Here to Stay?

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have been contemptible in the eyes of the male brotherhood, but at least women didn't sit down with journalists to ridicule him in the newspapers as a "wimp."

New York Times Service

closed individual. At the same time I don't think abortion should be approached with careless indifference, as if it were an appendix. It's a moral decision requiring as much care as euthanasia."

"I can't bear provocation because the people you provoke are so idiotic."

Now, he says, having stopped directing plays to return to medicine, he is doing research in neuropsychology at Sussex University. One reason for his decision, he said, is

of their nudity or our nudity," he said. "Things were looked at and talked about. So we never faced the kind of questions that so many parents try to evade."

Experts sifting through an archive in the National Portrait Gallery in London say they have found what could be the only known pho-

ca, was diagnosed as having a 102-degree temperature, but the spokesman said the British singer would appear as scheduled for a concert at the Sun Dome in Tampa, Florida today.

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